THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVIII.
NUMBER 15.

CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH APRIL.

THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANY is remarkable for its punctuality. The April number has been to hand on the 1st day of the month. We have read some of the articles with much pleasure. The short sketch entitled "A few minutes with Raja Souren dro Mohun Tagore" is very interesting. We reproduce it below :

His Grace of Buckingham, Madras, Chandos and Rumpa, may indeed be a double barrelled Duke and altogether a big gun, but our illustrious Raja, Doctor, "C. I. E." and Knight of half the orders in Europe and Asia is no less a dangerous weapon, he is a master-piece of the best mechanism, and manufactured after the latest style. The Most Noble Richard &c. &c. &c. Grenville can fire a couple or three desultory shots, lay hold of the inevitable *sola topee* and look important but Raja Sourindromohun can fire a perfect broad-side and look modest.

We had been reading Scott previous to our visit and awful visions had risen before us; it's only natural gentle reader, but don't be disheartened, we have got round the soft side of the Warder and can enter by a side door. Here we are, there he sits, his eyes are on a document, his secretary sits by him, he doesn't get see us. Take the opportunity, don't talk, observe, there now, you [illegible] is not at all terrible, there is no giant encased in armour, [illegible] a double edged sword [illegible] martial ardour from [illegible] under chain or gold, he has a fine head, and——Ah! We are discovered he rises to meet us, let us advance, now we are introduced and now seated around us are tokens of royal pleasure, those quaint and bright coloured musical instruments are a present from His Majesty of Siam, that magnificent mosaic of St. Peters is a token of friendship from His Holiness of Rome. In the drawing room are portraits of most of the Crowned Heads of Europe embellished with the royal autographs, in the centre is a splendid mosaic table depicting all the public buildings of Rome, this is from Her Majesty of Italy. Their Majesties of Greece and of the Netherlands are also represented, in fact who isn't. We now re-enter the Study, His Highness is very kind, his Secretary waits with copies of the Raja's valuable works, we are asked to accept these, the autograph is added and the books are rendered invaluable. We are detaining The Raja too long, let us go. We rise, The Raja shakes us warmly by the hand and——we vanish!

A CORRESPONDENT sarcastically alludes to a case which has occurred at Cuttack in illustration of the anxiety of Government to deal even-handed justice to ryots and their landlords. The case is this : There is a house at Cuttack called the Monglohag House, which stands on land originally held lakhiraj but which is now a resumed tenure. The holder of the land used to pay Rs. 1-11 per annum as rent to Government. The house standing upon the land belongs to a Calcutta zemindar, who paid to the holder of the land Rs 14-11 as rent per annum. At the recent settlement the land has been treated as a simple ryoti tenure and charged with a rent of Rs. 53 per annum. The tenant finding the Government demand increased nearly 40 times has asked from his sub-tenant, the owner of the house, for increased rent in the same proportion, that is Rs. 560! The matter is pending judicial decision.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR correspondent writes to us as follows :

In your issue of the 21st March last, an error seems to have crept in your editorial entitled "Municipal Taxation and expenditure in Bengal," which I as one of the elected Municipal Commissioners of this town beg leave to correct. In specifying the items of expenditure which the Provincial Government had thrown upon the Mofussil Municipal Fund, the one per cent commission which the Bengal Government takes therefrom, is not on account of the deposit of the Municipal Revenue in Government Treasuries, but to appoint several auditors to cheque and audit Municipal accounts. This one per cent commission has been charged since January last, and one Mr. F. Larpent has been appointed, I think in the Presidency Division, as auditor of Mofussil Municipal accounts. In our last meeting held on the 27th instant the first Inspection Report of Mr. Larpent was read and a Committee has been nominated to consider the feasibility or otherwise, of effecting the changes in the forms of the Municipal accounts suggested by Mr. F. Larpent. The auditor would like to inaugurate a different system of accounts, which would entail fresh expenditure upon Municipal Revenue But heavily taxed as the people of the Mofussil are, any such radical changes ought to be taken with great care and precaution.

You seem to advocate therein the extension of the elective system to all first class Municipalities in Bengal, but from my experience as a Municipal Commissioner I can only say that unless the Bengal Government is prepared to give us more freedom than we are now enjoying in matters of Police expenditure and so forth, no such extension would be of any real benefit to the people at large.

We are informed that the Government does charge the Serampore Municipality one per cent. commission on deposit of their money at the local Treasury. That body wanted to deposit their money at the Bank of Bengal, which would not have cost them more than a Sircar's pay per month, but the Government would not accede to their request. We do not know what is done at Krishnaghur.

THE PIONEER has the following :

"The Wards' Institution at Benares having failed to accomplish the objects for which it was originally started, it is a relief to hear that it will shortly be put under the charge of a European master connected with the College. However, no great success can be hoped for the new experiment. The Superintendent will find a constant difficulty in dealing with the religious feelings and peculiarities of the wards in all the domestic arrangements of the Institution ; nor is it probable that a European, however fitted for the post as regards other matters, would ever be popular. Unless the Superintendent can treat his pupils like the members of his own family, and can thoroughly understand the [illegible]d prejudices of the different families to which th[illegible]g, it is pretty certain that much improvement [illegible]y be made in their moral education. The fact [illegible]e or nothing to be gained by supporting [illegible]e Wards' Institution, and, sooner or later, th[illegible]t will be obliged to abolish the Institution at Benares.

We think it would be a grievous mistake to abolish the Institution. Place a competent native gentleman at the head of the Institution, and it is sure to work well.

WE TAKE from the above paper the following paragraph :

The recent death of Cardinal Kutschker, Prince Archbishop of Vienna, again calls to mind the curious republican organization of the most conservative of churches. The deceased prelate was the son of a needy weaver of Wesa in Silesia, and continued untaught till the age of fifteen. A village school master then perceived the intelligence of the boy, and taught him the elements of Latin. From the local gymnasium he passed to the university of Olmutz, where he won every honour, and then to Vienna, where he was equally successful. He was presently ordained a priest ; and labouring humbly for twenty years, was suddenly called in 1852 to the post of court chaplain whence he rapidly rose to the Rectorship of the Vienna University and the Archbishopric, which in Austria conveys to the holders—in certain cases—the title and rank of prince. He was followed to his grave by the Emperor in person and by all the great nobles of Vienna a rare tribute to the virtues and learning of a poor artizan's son.

THE TRIBUNE of Lahore has the following :

We have received an account of an outrage committed by a European soldier at the house of a Bengali gentleman at Mian Mir. The Babu had gone to office. The soldier in question, while passing by the house, saw a young girl peeping down from its window. This took away the little sense that was in his head—for the soldier was drunk—and he broke open the door of the house. He broke open three doors one after another, though there was no contemptible exchange of blows between him and two or three servants of the family, and he was about to break down the last door and enter the inner apartments when the Police, infringing their time-honored law of non-interference till the full accomplishment of all villainous designs, stepped in, and put a stop to the heroic achievements of the soldier. We have no doubt, the soldier will have meted out to him his due in full measure.

TUESDAY, 5TH APRIL.

A TERRIFIC gale lately visited the east coast of Scotland causing a large number of wrecks. Among the shipping disasters is reported the loss of the "Ben Rhydding" from Calcutta to Dundee, and the barque "Gilbert Thompson," from Calcutta to Liverpool. The former vessel had a crew of between 30 and 40 men, all of whom perished, and had on board about 8,500 bales of jute from Bengal.

GENERAL GARFIELD delivered his inaugural address as President of the United States of America, at Washington, on Friday last. President Garfield spoke of the growth of the United States since the first written constitution was adopted, exactly one hundred years ago. The jurisdiction of the Union now covered an area fifty times greater than that of the original thirteen States, and it had a population twenty times larger than it was in 1780. The nation was now resolutely facing to the front, resolved to employ its best energies in developing the great possibilities of the future. The President dwelt upon the importance of raising the negroes to the full rights of citizenship ; and upon the Ministry of a free and pure ballot ; and of education, in preparing all classes for the discharge of the responsibilities resting upon them. The other domestic topics alluded to in the address were the Panama Canal, the Monetary Standard, Polygamy, and the tenure of office in the Civil Service.

PRINCE BISMARCK was engaged in an altercation with a member in the German Parliament. In the course of a discussion on a bill relating to the rating of houses occupied by public officials, Prince Bismarck was interrupted in his speech by a voice on the Left exclaiming "Shameful!" Prince Bismarck retorted, "That is a shameless remark. The person who made it has no sense of shame." Great uproar ensued and the President said, "I failed to hear the expression ; otherwise, if I knew the deputy who made use of it, I should have called him to order." Herr Struve, a Secessionist, then said, "I used the expression." President von Gossler : "then I call you to order. Herr Struve : "And what is to happen to the Imperial Chancellor, who said I had no sense of shame?" Prince Bismark : "I said so without knowing the speaker. I now withdraw the expression, and say he has a sense of shame." This remark was received with cheers from the Right. Finally the Bill, against Prince Bismark's wish, was referred to a Committee.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the Pope has authorised the clergy in Alsace and Lorraine to include the German Emperor in the prayers said daily in the churches.

WE TAKE from the London papers the following items of Parliamentary intelligence :

AFGHANISTAN.

The Marquis of Hartington pointed out to Sir H. Tyler that a "permanent and peaceful settlement of the Government of Afghanistan' was not an indispensable preliminary to the withdrawal of British troops from Candahar. It was quite possible that the unhappy state of things after the late war might postpone a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan for an indefinite period. Her Majestys Government fully recognised the desirability of leaving a settled government in Afghanistan, and arrangements were in progress, but he did not think it would be to the advantage of the public service to enter into detail.

CANDAHAR.

Sir H. Tyler asked whether orders had already been given for the withdrawal of the British troops from Candahar.—The Marquis of Hartington : Certainly, no orders have been given from home, and I have not heard that any have been given by the Government of India.

AYOUB KHAN AND CANDAHAR.

The Marquis of Hartington, questioned by Mr. Macfarlane, said—It is true that envoys have been sent by Ayoub Khan, and have arrived at Candahar on a mission to the British authorities. They have been received with courtesy, but I am not aware that anything that can be described as negotiations have taken place. As I have already said, I do not think it would be for the advantage of the publit service that I should enter into any details as to negotiations on this subject. Ayoub Khan has more than once communicated with the Government of India, protesting his innocence in the matter of the murder of Lieutenant Maclean, and asserting his absolute ignorance of it until his arrival at Herat ; but I am unable to say whether *these protestations have or have not been considered satisfactory by the Indian Government.*

A LONDON PAPER thus describes *Lord Lytton's speech on the evacuation of Kandahar :*

The Earl of Lytton established his reputation as an orator of the first rank. Considering that he is not a trained orator, or rather, an orator of experience, he is wonderfully self-possessed, singularly clear in his utterance, skilful in the manipulation of his subject, and unmistakably effective. He spoke for an hour and three-quarters, during which time he never for a single moment lost the attention of his audience, and there are very few living orators who have achieved such result.

The compliment is well-deserved.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the Coromandel Coast is to be held to begin where the Orissa coast ends, that is to say, it is to include the northern-most part of the Madras Presidency.

MARK TWAIN recently wanted to write a book about England but gave up the idea because he could get no fun out of that part of the world. He says, "it is too grave a country and its gravity soaks into the stranger and makes him as serious as any body else. When I was there I could'nt seem to think of anything but deep problems of Government, taxes, free trade and finance ; and every night I went to bed drunk with statistics.

THE LAST ISSUE of the *Railway Age*, an excellent American journal, contains an illustration and description of a new railway on which the carriages and trucks run without wheels, which are entirely dispensed with, and in their place are shoe trucks, one at each end of the car, resting upon a road containing rollers, the car is attached to the shoe truck by a king bolt to allow turning a curve without friction. These shoe trucks are about 10 feet long, each reaching over and bearing continually on 12 rollers, and on the inner side flanges of plate iron prevent the shoe trucks from leaving the track under any circumstances without first removing the under flanges.

SIR BARTLE FRERE, in a letter to the *Times*, says that many of the Boers are men who would enlist one's best sympathies and admiration, and their kinsmen of Dutch as well as English descent in the Cape Colony are, and, he trusts, always will be

among his most valued friends. He has always believed the late outbreak to be principally instigated by adventurers of other than Boer descent, and has believed it to be "more nearly connected than people supposed with troubles nearer home." This is a dark insinuation against the Irish.

THE DETAILED account of the United States census reveals some curious facts. One is, that the number of males exceeds that of females by 888,298, the numbers being males 25,520,582, and the females 24,632,284. The difference is supposed to be mainly due to the large number of men who emigrate as compared with women, and accounts in some measure, for the high position women attain in America. Curiously enough, the excess number of males is within a few thousands of the excess of females in the United Kingdom. The number of coloured persons of negro descent has increased to 6,577,151, a full answer to the theory that negroes would perish of emancipation; while there are 170,888, settled Indians,—apart from the wild tribes, and under Government care. There are only, 105,363 Chinese.

SCINDIA'S PAPER MILL has at last been completed under the supervision of Mr. Cowasjee Wookerjee, who selected and brought out from Europe the machinery with all the latest improvements. The mill turned out excellent paper several hundred yards in length, on the occasion of its first trial, which took place on the 9th ultimo.

THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL.

THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S office furnishes us with the copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India to the effect that Indian forest officers on furlough in Europe should be deputed from time to time to visit the works in the Basses and Hantes Alps for the prevention and repairs of landships on the sides of the Alps similar to what had taken place on the sides of the hill at Nyni Tal. As the landslips on the Alps are three to four times the size what occurred of at Nyni Tal the same means which have been effective in the Alps must be more so in the Nyni Hills. The Secretary of State has expressed his readiness to sanction the employment on deputation of any Forest Officer on furlough whom the Government of India may recommend for the purpose on the terms accorded to officers visiting works at the public expense.

A FRIEND writing from Patuakhali in the district of Backergunge says: "The people here are very lucky, there is plenty and prosperity every where, but what use do the people make of their wealth? They spend their time and money in litigation, family broils, head-breaking and rioting and in intrigues with women. At least half-a-dozen cases of elopement come to court every day."

A CORRESPONDENT writes that cholera is raging fearfully in and around Gossain Dúrgapore. But the afflicted villages are quite destitute of medical practitioners, and deaths are said to be numerous.

WITH REFERENCE to the section of the amended Calcutta Municipal Act passed at the last sitting of the Bengal Council providing for the employment of certificated compounders in the druggists' shops in this town, the Lieutenant-Governor by a resolution dated the 30th March has directed the opening of compounders' classes in the Medical Schools at Sealdah, Dacca, Patna and Cuttack. The qualifications required of candidates for admission to these classes are, that they should be from 17 to 20 years of age, able to read and write Bengali well and have a knowledge of arithmetic up to the Rule of Three. Their knowledge of English should suffice to enable them to read prescriptions and printed labels and to write printed labels for medicines dispensed. The middle English and the middle or lower vernacular certificates will be accepted as qualifying candidates for admission; the elementary knowledge of English reguired will be tested by the Superintendent of the School. Candidates having no departmental certificates will be specially certified by the Inspector of Schools. The course of instruction will consist of practice in the compounding room for one year; candidates should be allowed to attend the regular lectures in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and at all events some arrangements will be made for giving simple instruction to the compounders' class in Materia Medica and the properties of drugs. On the completion of the course an examination will be held and a certificate signed by the Superintendent of the School will be sufficient to cause the students to be recognised as passed compounders. The fee payable by each pupil at Sealdah will be Rs. 10, at Patna and Dacca Rs. 5 and at Cuttack candidates will be admitted on their depositing Rs. 4 as caution-money.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has been pleased to sanction the grant to Dr. J. G. Buhler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, Bombay, of special addition of Rs 100 to the pension of Rs. 3000 a year to which he is entitled, as a reward for the specially meritorious nature of his services. Dr. Bhuler, in addition to his ordinary duties has performed a considerable amount of extra work, including the editing of Sanskrit books, the collection of some thousand of Sanskrit Manuscripts, the preparation of standard works on Hindu Law and Literature and the enlargement of the existing stock of philological and archæological lore.—*Press Commissioner's Office.*

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week the receipt of a copy of Pundit Beharilal Chaube's publication called the Varnabodh or Essays in the Hindee language. We have since received a copy of Principal Thebaut's opinion on the same. Dr. Thebaut considers the publication useful and valuable, and well calculated to be a good help to students of the Hindi.

FRIDAY, 8TH APRIL.

WE LEARN from a correspondent that the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway contemplate opening a short line above Joguti at the Gorai Bridge connecting Kushtea and Jugoti with the main line—a distance of about two miles. This will lead to the reduction of the Jugoti station to a second class station. When this line is opened passengers to Kushtea will be spared the necessity of changing carriages as they now do.

ACCORDING to the journal of the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* the case of Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., who is now at Lahore, is exciting the sympathy of Muhammadan community of the Punjab. The secrecy with which the case has been conducted, has been one of the main causes of that sympathy. It is said among the natives that much of what Hayat Khan is supposed to have done, others including officers of higher standing, are supposed to have done also, and that a trial out of Kabul—where it is now impossible—is a farce.

THE GERMAN Military Press is very severe on Sir Frederic Roberts. It minutely examines Sir Frederick's claims to Generalship and disproves them. He had 60,000 troops under his command, scattered all over Affghanistan, yet he barely held his own against a badly armed and ever-fluctuating rabble for two years, and when he did march to Kandahar, did so perfectly unopposed. He met Ayub Khan's force, which was much inferior to his own and was already disappearing, with treachery in its camp, and inflicted a defeat on what remained, which was a matter of course as Ayub Khan could not allow himself to be entirely crushed between the combined armies of Phayre and Roberts. The only difference between the ancient and modern Xenophon,—and it is a great one—is this: the former made a successful march through many hostile countries and against overwhelming numbers, being opposed at every step, the latter made a successful march through a portion of a hostile country, not being opposed at all.

A SIMLA correspondent thus writes to the *Indian Herald*:

There was a trial in our courts a day or two back, which has caused a good deal of unpleasant talk. A native merchant, of the name of Ticcoo Soodh, has for many years past been a thorn in the side of the Municipality, and many efforts have been made by the latter to get the upper hand of him in the law-courts. A few days ago, while it was raining hard, Ticcoo, who was building a wall being afraid that the rain would injure it asked the chowkedar in charge of some Government stores near by to let him have the use of four sheets of iron to cover his wall until he could get the necessary quantity from his own shop. This was consented to, but while the iron was being transferred from the store to the wall, Mr. Goad stumbled upon the coolies carrying it, and immediately impeached Ticcoo for theft. The case was tried in Mr. Goad's court, where he was prosecutor on behalf of the Municipality, judge on behalf of the Municipality, and witness for the Municipality. It did not take long to pass sentence in the case. Six months' imprisonment was adjudged to the accused. The sentence was of course at once appealed against and it is anticipated that the whole case will be quashed. But in such instances how is it that the Magistrate that inflicts a grievous wrong upon an individual arising from whatever cause, is never amenable to the law for the act? The British law needs amendment on this point.

What next and next?

THE FOLLOWING account is given of the Mansion House scare in London:

On Wednesday night, March 16th, about eleven o'clock a policeman who was on duty at the Mansion House saw a curiously-shaped oblong box on a window-sill. A burning fuse was attached to it, and the constable perceived that mischief was on foot. He seized the box, extinguished the fuse, and took his burden to the police-office. On being opened it was found to contain fifteen pounds of common blasting powder.

If the discovery had not been made at that precise moment it would have been too late, and the explosion would have taken place.

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office:

"On the 9th March the Chief Commissioner of Assam reported that there was some uneasy feeling amongst the Garos near Bangal Khatta in the North West Corner of the Garo Hills. Twelve villages were said to be implicated their discontent being attributed to the Census and to the making of a new road. Confidence was soon restored by the Deputy Commissioner, a police guard being posted at Bangal Khatta. Later reports attributed the alarm of the Garos to the refusal of the latter to permit the impressment of labour:

On the 17th March the Chief Commissioner reported that some villages in the North West Corner of the District threatened armed resistance, and that the Garos had looted and burnt Jirahat, a market village about 15 miles from Goalpara. As this fact seemed to indicate that some large and important villages might possibly be involved. arrrangements were accordingly made for the despatch of a small body of troops belonging to the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry.

From a further telegram dated 30th March it appears that the attack on Jirahat was a case of ordinary robbery and was not connected with the disturbances. The ringleader have all been captured and the Garos have surrendered most of, if not all their arms. The Chief Commissioner also reports that the police force has been dispersed and that no fear exists of further disturbances."

SATURDAY, 9TH APRIL.

PROFESSOR WEBER has contributed to the German Gazette of Literature the following notice of the works of Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore:

The well-known (for his exertions towards the resuscitation of Indian Music) Sourindro Mohun Tagore has, in Calcutta, again published other works on the subject: viz., "Fifty Tunes composed and set to music," 1878. "A few Specimens of Indian songs," 1879. "A few Lyrics of Owen Meredith set to Hindu Music "1877 short notices of Hindu Musical instruments 1877," in connection with these, there is another somewhat wonderful work, The Ten Principal Avataras of the Hindus," 1880, in which the author gives a short account of [illegible] (an sacred incarnations of the Godhead (Krishna errs therein in a peculiar manner, and is set right again by his brother Balarama) as also characteristic plates of the same designed by himself, accompanied by suitable music—the object being the revival of "tableaux vivants." They are of the same kind as the "Living Pictures" from "Sacred History," which we have amongst us on Christmas nights. Towards this object also was written his previous works, "The tableaux of the six Principal Ragahs." These latter were very successfully represented by him at his house. In a Bengali treatise, in five chapters, on "Hindu Drama," 1878, he has given a thank-worthy and lucid exposition of theatrical arrangements and usages, and, in an appendix, short accounts of the principal important Sanskrit dramas. Fully worthy of acknowledgment is also his English translation of the "Veni Samhara," 1880, the author of which, Bhatta-Narayana is revered by him as the original head of his House, the extraordinary geneological table (comprising 32 generations!) is appended to the work. More detailed account of this subject, specially of the literary service of this particular member of the family, is contained in the preface to an edition (with a Sanskrit commentary and index) of the Kavirahasya—a sort of *Dhatupatha* in poetical form (271 slokas) by Bhatta Halayudha, who was also one of the ancestors from Bhatta-Narayana, and who flourished in the latter end of the 11th century. Westerguard, however, places him at the commencement of the 16th century,—(Sanskrit Roots, S. VII.) Be that as it may, the object of the editor,—that is unpretentiously to bring before the public all the literary works of his ancestors, and thereby lay the foundation of a Family-Memorial, can surely be greeted with acknowledgment. Finally, to the list of books of practical utility has now been added a pretty—comprehensive work entitled "Manimale,"—a treatise on gems, in 451 Sanskrit slokas, underneath which are given their translation in English, Hindi and Bengali. The data have been completed from the Puranas and such like works, and each section concludes with a hietorically scientific account, written in the English language, of the properties of gems; of the places where they are to be found; of the method of cutting them, &c. &c,. with special reference to the views of European authorities. After the Diamond follow the Ruby, the Beryal, the Pearl, the Jacinth, the Coral, the Emerald, the Topaz, the Sapphire, the Chrysoberyl, the Garnet, the Cornelian, the Quartz, the Rock-crystal.

The Raja has been honored with an invitation to take part in the proceedings of the International Congress, at Berlin, the fifth sitting of which takes place on the 12th September next.

WE HAVE received a letter from Narrail contradicting the statement of another correspondent published in our issue of the 28th March last to the effect that Babu Gobind Chunder Roy gave a special reception to the Presidency Commissioner, Mr. Peacock, on his late visit to that station.

ALL SHIPPING arriving at Bombay, Kurrachee and Aden from the Persian Gulf have been declared to be subject to the quarantine rules sanctioned by the Government of India in 1879.

THERE were 284 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 2nd April, of which 53 were from cholera, 21 from small-pox, 75 from fevers, 31 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 10 from pthisis and asthma, 20 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Four children were still-born, 56 died between the ages of 15 days and under one year. Thirty-nine persons died at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 24. The average of daily mortality was 40·5.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

WE HAVE received the April number of the *Orient*. It is a vehicle of light literature, and makes a good companion to the reader at his leisure-moments.

WE ARE glad to learn that the Maharaja of Bettiah has offered, as a free gift, all lands required on his estates for the Tirhoot State Railway extension, now under construction between Mozufferpore and Bettiah.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been again lecturing on India, this time at Manchester, and as might be expected he advocated the total abolition of the cotton duties. And yet Sir Richard professes to be a friend of the people of India. Save us from such a friend!

WE HAVE received the following telegrams from the Press Commissioner's Office:

Simla, April 2nd.—News from Kandahar, dated the 31st March, reports that the Herat envoys after haulting a day at Kushk-i-Nakhud crossed the Helmund on the 30th on the road to Herat. The rumours of disturbance at Herat and of capture of Ayub by rebels continue to arrive, but nothing certain is known, and the authenticity of the rumours is doubtful. General Hume held a parade of all the troops at Kandahar on the 30th; between five and six thousand men were on the ground. Heavy rain has fallen.

4th.—Colonel Chesney is selected to officiate as Military Member of Council from the date of General Sir Donald Stewart's assuming office as Commander-in-Chief. Colonel Newmarch officiates for Colonel Chesney as Military Secretary.

4th.—Two of the Amir's officials from Kabul have reached Kandahar. They report that a large body of the Amir's Cavalry have passed Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the march to Kandahar, and that some Regiments of Infantry are following at some day's march behind.

5th.—News from Kandahar dated 4th April says that Pir Mahomed Khan Kazi Saad-ud-din, two of the Amir's officials, have arrived there. The Amir's cavalry have reached Robat and the rest of the troops are following. Nothing certain is known of the state of affairs in Herat. All is quiet in Zamindawar and the other districts of Kandahar. Heavy rain fell here on Thursday and Friday, and severe storms in the Kojuk caused much damage to the road, and interrupted talegraphic communication for two days. The Farah Duranis attempted a raid on Lash Jowain, but were repulsed. One of the four missing smooth-bore guns, abandoned on the retreat from Maiwand, has been accidentally discovered near Kokeran. The weather is again clear.

8th.—From Kandahar, dated 7th April, it is reported that Sirdar Shamsuddeen Khan with other of the Amir's officials arrived there on the 5th, and has exchanged visit with the Resident. Sirdar Hashim Khan with the Cavalry is encamped twenty miles from Kandahar. The Infantry and Artillery have reached Shahjui, and it is probable that their march has since been delayed by the heavy rains which have fallen almost daily for the last week. Yesterday evening an unusually severe storm flooded part of the cantonments and did some damage to the crops. A trooper of the 8th Cavalry was drowned with his horse while trying to cross a torrent.

THE USUAL notification appears in the last *Calcutta Gazette* for the acquisition of land for the projected Railways from Ranaghat to Khulna, and from Bongong to Baraset. A strip of land about 117 miles in length with a width varying from 150 to 600 feet and passing through the districts of Nuddea, Jessore, and 24-Pergunnahs is to be taken up.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Personal Law of the Mahomedans (according to all the Schools) together with a comparative sketch of the law of inheritance among the Sunnis and the Shiahs. By Syed Amir Ali M. A. L.L.B 2. The Life of Alexander Duff D. D. L.L.D. By George Smith C. I. E. L.L.D. (Popular Edition.) 3. Meteorological Records for February and March 1881. 4. Registers of Original Observations in 1880, reduced and corrected. 5. Meteorological Observation recorded at six Stations in India in the year 1879 corrected and reduced. 6. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for February 1881 and the eleven months 1st April 1880 to 28th February 1881. 7. Bombay Almanack for 1881 in Nagri. 8. Annual Report of the Sekhar Public Library for 1286-87 B. E. 9. The Orient for April 1881. 10. Indian Postal Guide for 1881. 11. Calendar of Mail Steamers and Collection of Time Tables &c. for 1881. 12. The Nalini or the Bee, a Bengali monthly for Choitra 1287 B. E. No. 12. 13. Kulpana, a Bengali monthly No. 6.

WE HAVE received a copy of the annual report of the Sekhar Nagar Library. We wish it success.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 4th April.—The latest bulletin respecting the illness of Earl Beaconsfield states that his Lordship's condition is not materially worse.

London, 4th April (Later).—Great anxiety is felt respecting Lord Beaconsfield's condition. A third physician has been summoned. This morning's bulletin states that his Lordship's passed a restless night though his strength is maintained. An earthquake causing great destruction and loss of life, has occured at Chio. A serious riot occurred last Saturday on the occasion of an eviction for rent at Clogher, country Tyrone, Ireland. The police fired upon the rioters, and several were killed and wounded.

4th.—In the House of Commons this evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his Budget for 1881-82 which sets forth that the revenue for the past financial year amounted to £84,062,6000, and the expenditure for the same period to £83,125,000. The revenue for the ensuing financial year is estimated at £86,000,000, and the expenditure for the same period is estimated at £84,687,500. The surplus for the past year amounts to £930,000, and that for the ensuing year to £1,250,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes a reduction of one penny in the income tax, which will convert the surplus into a deficit of £275,000. A modification is proposed in the tax on beer, and to equalize the incidence a reduction is proposed in the duty on foreign beer. The conversion of short annuities into longer ones is proposed, thus reducing the debt by £60,000000 in twenty-five years. There is to be a gradual abolition of the duty on plate; an adjustment in the surtax on foreign spirits, which will produce an increase in the revenue of £180,000, and finally a readjustment is proposed in the duty on legacies and probate. A surplus is expected of £300,000 over expenditure, and the financial condition of the country is regarded as satisfactory.

6th.—A bulletin, issued last midnight, states that Earl Beaconsfield is less prostrate. Lord Hartington, replying to a question, said that the increased consumption of opium in British Burma was under the consideration of the Indian Government with a view to its being checked. The King of Greece yesterday held a grand review of the Greek troops at Athens.

7th.—The Secretary of State for India in replying to a deputation has promised to consult with the Indian Government on the subject of elementary education in India. The midnight bulletin states that Earl Beaconsfield is improving. The Great Powers have agreed to guarantee the fulfilment of the Porte's promise to surrender certain territory to Greece. Advices from Ireland state that serious riots have occurred at Baltimore. The Police were obliged to fire on the rioters, killing and wounding several of them.

8th.—The Great Powers have presented a peremptory collective note at Athens, notifying that the Greek frontier shall include the southern portion of Thessally, a strip of Epirus, and that Prevesa shall be dismantled.

8th.—The House of Commons last night read for the first time the Irish Land Bill. It provides that Courts shall be created to fix rents which shall be unalterable for a period of fifteen years, and to regulate the right of tenure and sale. A Land Commission will be appointed which will be empowered to make grants in order to facilitate emigration and to assist tenants to purchase holdings and buy land from owners who are willing to sell. It will be optional for Landlords and tenants to invoke the aid of the Courts. The Act is to be partly retractive.

9th.—The Bulletin issued last midnight states that Lord Beaconsfield's favourable condition is maintained. In the House of Commons last night, Sir M. Hicks Beach gave notice of a motion condemning the conditions of the peace made with the Boers. In the House of Lords, Earl Granville gave notice of a motion that he would propose a vote of thanks to Generals Haines Stewart, Roberts, Bright, Ross, Hills, Phayre and Watson and the whole army which took part in the Afghan war. Parliament has been adjourned for the Easter Recess till the 25th April.

Paris, April 8th.—In the French Senate the Minister of Finance said he still hoped that England would participate in the metalic conference. France he said will support the bi-metallic standard.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Thursday, the 12th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Voltaic batteries. Action of the Voltaic Current upon the Magnet.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F. C. S., F. I. C., on Wednesday, the 13th Inst., at 5 P. M.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT-LAW COMMISSION.

XXXV.

LAST WEEK we quoted Mr. H. L. Harrison in support of our statement that the new Rent Bill, by creating the occupancy tenant a middleman, will not in the least benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. In going through his note dated the 6th March 1880, we find that he is the only Member of the Rent Commission, who takes a correct view of the theory of rent in this country. We do not quite go with him as to the character he assigns to the land-revenue payable to Government, but he correctly describes the basis on which the rent payable by the ryot was calculated. He writes:

The view I would adopt as the correct one, in opposition to this interpretation of the Regulations, is set forth in the following propositions:—

(*a*) The State as such had and has a *sovereign* right of *taxing* all classes of its subjects, including landholders and cultivators. It is necessary to refer to this, as it explains some obscurity and occasional confusion of ideas in the languages of the period of the permanent settlement. This right it certainly did not make over to the Zemindars.

(*b*) It has also a *customary* right sometimes confused with the above, but radically distinct from it, as supreme proprietor, of taking the full market rent of the land for its own use. This proceeding is not taxation proper more than the Crown enjoying the full rental of the Crown lands in England or the Queen of the lands belonging to her in the Isle of Wight is taxation. This is fundamentally the proprietary right, and was exercised in India by the State because, and only because, the State was the proprietor.

(*c*) By a natural process this proprietary right to the full market rent of the land was in time commuted to its proximate equivalent, the right *to a specific share in the gross produce of the land*, and the East India Company inherited the right in this stage from the Mogul Government.

(*d*) It was precisely this right neither more or less, that it was intended to relinquish for a fixed contract sum to the zemindars by the permanent settlement.

(*e*) *Per contra* what it was intended to secure to the ryots was the enjoyment of *their* share of the produce, but not any part of the State's share, the whole of which was transferred to the Zemindars.

(*f*) There is nothing in the specific provisions of the Regulations to justify a claim to anything more than this share of the produce on behalf of any ryots, except such as held extensive tenures from the time of the settlement.

He then goes on: "I feel little doubt that the right of Government to the full normal rent of the land was the original foundation of the right to a specific share of the produce, but if any one questions this opinion it is of no consequence, and I waive any argument derived from it, the next proposition suffices. Whether as a fundamental or as a derived right it matters little, but no one will, I think, question that at the time when the East India Company succeeded to the Mogul Government, it was regarded as a normal right of the State that it was entitled to a *definite share of the gross produce of the land.* Thus in the 5th Report, para 16 quoted by Mr. O'Kinealy, we read—"This rule is traceable as *a general principle*, through *every part of the Empire which has yet come under the British dominion*, and undoubtedly had its origin in times anterior to the entering of the *Mahomedans* into India. By this rule the produce of the land, whether taken in kind *or estimated in money* (observe those words), was understood to to be shared in *distinct* proportions between the cultivators and Government. The shares varied when the lands were recently cleared and required extraordinary labour, but when it was fully settled and productive, the cultivator had *about two-fifths* and the Government the remainder. The Government share was again divided with the zemindars and the village officers in such proportion that the zemindars retained no more than one-tenth of this share." Or, again, as Lord Hastings says in his Revenue Minute of 21st September 1815: "The cultivating zemindar (*i. e.*, ryots) were by a custom more ancient than all law entitled *to a certain share of the produce of their lands*, and that the rest, whether collected by pergunnah zemindars or by the officers of Government, was collected as the *huk* of the Sircar."

Mr. Harrison then proceeds to shew that the fundamental idea of the Permanent Settlement was to transfer to the zemindar the Government share of the gross produce, whether paid in kind or *estimated in money*. He thus remarks: "This makes it clear that produce and not money rental was the ultimate standard to be appealed to in any question of rent between the zemindar and ryot, and also explains the well-known rule (inexplicable on any other grounds) that if the character of the produce was changed, the rent must also be changed. We find indeed that in some cases, if the rental payable by the ryots could not be in any other way determined, it was a custom to settle the amount by an actual reference to produce." "The cultivators of the soil had the right, or perhaps it was the usage, when excessive *money* rents were demanded of them, to offer to the person entitled to the *rent* of their lands the alternative of receiving his dues *in kind, according to the pergunnah rate of division.*" (Report of Mr. Fane, Collector of Tirhoot, in 1821.) Lord William Bentinck put forward the same view. His Lordship wrote: "In fixing the revenue in perpetuity, the Government compromised no rights but its own *to the increased rent which would have accrued naturally from increased produce, enhanced prices*, and the reclaiming of waste lands; and that no act of Government could be construed as legalizing a demand on the part of the zemindars of more than *the proper land rent, that is the Government share of the gross produce*; but at the same time *all that the cultivating classes had a right to demand* was that the proportion

which the Government should bear to the gross produce of the soil should be regulated on some fixed principal which might always and easily be appealed to. The rent realized by the zemindar would fluctuate, more or less, under such a principle; but by this fluctuation he would gain as often as he would lose, and the rent taken from the cultivating tenant would not trench, as it might be feared was sometimes the case at present on the very means of subsistence and just wages of labour." After quoting Mr. Harrington, Mr. Harrison remarks: "It is quite evident that, as regards holdings, which date from a period after the permanent settlement, Mr. Harrington would allow the landlord the fullest discretion, so far as not absolutely prohibited by law. Obviously under this principle, a zemindar might recover any rent he could obtain not exceeding the money equivalent of the *state share of the produce*, which I contend is the only equitable limitation that can be derived from the permanent settlement to the demands of the zemindar from all ryots who do not hold *istemraree* tenures. Similarly, in the same minute, commenting on a proposal of Mr. Holt Mackenzie's which I have already quoted, to settle the rents of ryots in permanently settled estates by the agency of the Collectors, Mr. Harrington writes:—"Now however proper it may be to vest the revenue officers with the powers above specified in all instances where the permanent settlement has not been made with the landholders, and however much we may regret that it was not done in the Lower Provinces (as virtually proposed by Mr. Shore) *before the rights and interests of the State in the rents payable by ryots* and other occupants of the soil were made over by composition and contract in perpetuity to the persons who engaged for the land revenue receivable by Government, I cannot *but entertain some doubt, whether we should now be warranted in taking out of the hands of the landholders, and placing in those of the Collectors, or other officers of Government, the entire adjustment of the rents of their estates.*" The italics are *not* ours. They shew that according to Mr. Harrington the authority for the adjustment of rents rested with the zemindars themselves. Mr. Harrington held that the Government would not be justified in placing the determination of rent in the hands of the Collector. But the Rent Commission would practically leave it to the Collector by authorizing him to prepare a table of rates, subject to the approval of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Harrison offers the following interpretation of Act X of 1859:

Act X recognizes no class entitled to hold at privileged rates except those who held *istemrarees* tenures from the time of the permanent settlement, or who could give what was considered sufficient presumptive proof of this. Ordinary ryots having rights of occupancy were to pay a fair and equitable rent. Now, we know that these words were chosen with much care and in preference to any reference to "pergunnah" or "customary" rates of rent. But what meaning can fair and equitable as applied to rent have except such a rent as secures to the rent-payer the full cultivation profits of the land and to the rent-receiver the natural rent of it. Mr. Mackenzie objects to any comparison of the rent of occupancy ryots with those of tenants-at-will, who of course have to pay the rent determined by the market value of the land. It does not matter much whether we call it the natural rent, the market rate of rent, the competition rent, or by any other name. That rent which the land can afford to pay is the rational standard of a fair and equitable rent, and if we endeavour to adopt any other, or desire to make any other standard than that of supply and demand, the test of what is fair and equitable, we commit a grievous mistake. Morover, we have the very best evidence that this was the intention of the framers of the Act, in the letter of Sir Henry Ricketts which forms part of the correspondence which had been laid before us. In this letter Sir Henry Ricketts thus writes:—"Assuredly when we were engaged in framing Act X of 1859, and said in section 6 any ryot who has cultivated or held land for 12 years has a right of occupancy in the land so held and cultivated by him, and in section 5, ryots having right of occupancy are entitled to receive pottahs, at fair and equitable rents, we never dreamed of giving them an advantage of one-third over their tenants-at-will neighbours * * As far as I can recollect in all the discussions we had in framing Act X of 1859 in all the suggestions we received from all parts of the country, there was never any mention of any considerable advantage to occupancy ryots beyond protection against summary dispossession. Having held possession for 12 years, a ryot was to have the right of remaining in possession, at a fair and equitable rent. Assuredly in 1859, the market rate of the day regulated by cost of labour, value of produce, increasing or decreasing demands for land, was the rate held to be fair and equitable." It would be impossible to find a more emphatic condemnation by anticipation of the line of argument which Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. O'Kinealy have adopted than is contained in the above passage.

I consider, therefore, there is nothing whatever to warrant the argument by which Mr. Mackenzie justifies his proposal to fix a low rental for occupancy ryots of the present day. "Now that the ryot's right has by lapse of time and advancing prices become generally a thing of real value, I can support no proposal which tends to confiscate this, or to limit it in an arbitrary unconstitutional way." If Mr. Mackenzie means that the share of the gross produce which it was intended to secure to the ryots at the permanent settlement has now become a thing of real value, he is, I am certain, totally mistaken, and no ryot of the present day will thank him for securing him two-fifths or whatever other proportion of the gross produce it was customary for him to receive in 1793 If he means any thing else, the confiscation is on the other side. The permanent settlement intended to confer on the zemindar the full Government share of the gross produce; give him that share now, or its equivalent in money and he will be abundantly satisfied. Act X of 1859 was designed to give him the full market rent of land as determined by supply and demand and it is the failure of the courts to give practical effect to that intention, and not enhanced prices, which has converted the occupancy right into a thing of real value.

The arguments of Mr. Harrison conclusively show that in times past the produce of the land was divided in certain proportions between the zemindar and the ryot—call the zemindar's share the State's share or by any other name you like. We propose to restore the *statue quo ante*. Let the zemindars' share of the gross produce be fixed, and let the ryot enjoy the rest. The determination of rent on such a principle would be fair and equitable to both.

THE AFFGHAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

WE HAVE read with much pleasure the debate in the House of Commons on England's contribution towards the Affghan war expenditure. It is a noble vindication of the national conscience of the British people. The money grant may be small, but we do not look to the amount but to the principle involved in the grant. The broad question before the House was that as the Affghan war was carried on for the joint purposes of England and India whether the English treasury should not bear a proportion of the cost of the war. The Liberals had all along contended that England should, in the words of Mr. Fawcett, recognize and "discharge this legal, equitable, and honorable obligation," and now that they have come into power they have redeemed their pledge. We can not feel sufficiently grateful to the Liberal Government for this vindication of the national conscience of England. In introducing his motion Mr. Gladstone said: "Whatever view may be taken of the Afghan War, its object was not regarded as exclusively Indian; and if in this country that feeling prevailed, how much more must it be expected to prevail in India? I have not the least doubt that one of the best investments a Government can make is in the loyalty and affection of those governed, and I, therefore, have no hesitation in submitting this grant to the House, seeing that the hold that we desire to have upon India, must be maintained not only by superior force, but increasingly commending ourselves to the people of India." This is perfectly true. India cannot but feel that at least in this instance England has been just to her. India did not want the grant as an act of charity but as a matter of right and justice, and the Liberal members who spoke on the subject, clearly explained this point. Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State for India, opposed the motion, and wanted to know whether the Government intended "to enter upon their course solely in case of war or is it to extend to any other cases." Sir George Campbell in reply said, "he would tell him that grants of this kind could be proposed only when the Government of this country disregarding the interests of India, involved her in a war as to which she had no voice." And this was certainly the right view. Mr. Laing spoke strongly on the subject. He said, "that the Government proposed a vital step as it affected the security of our Indian Empire. That must rest mainly upon force and upon justice. It would be an evil day for this country if we determined to rely on force alone and to exclude the moral element of justice. The best security of our Empire was the conviction of intelligent natives, that, on the whole, our rule, although it was in some respects unpopular was yet animated by a desire to act fairly and to govern India for its own good. In India Finance was regarded as the best touch-stone of sincerity. In that respect it could not be denied that many things had been done of late years to shake considerably the confidence of the people of India in our good intentions. Among these had been the amalgamation of the Indian and the European forces and the adoption of the short-service system without reference to the necessities of India. These changes had imposed a burden of two millions a year on India. The import duties on English manufactures had been reduced, while it was well known in India that our Colonies were allowed to maintain prohibitive and protective duties. Taxes imposed under a solemn pledge that they were to be reserved for the relief of famine had been swallowed up in the expenses of a war which nine men out of ten in India at the time considered to be altogether unnecessary. (Hear, hear). These were the things which affected our rule in India and this vote would be valued not alone for the relief it gave but still more because it was a moral assurance that we did not wish to take an unfair advantage of India by carrying on a war for Imperial objects at the sole cost of India." Quite so. As we have already said it is not the money grant upon which we set so much value as upon the high, honorable, just and equitable principle on which it is based. Mr. Laing added: "If there was one thing which more than another would increase the popularity of our rule, it would be a judicious remission of taxation. The licence tax was exceedingly unpopular; was that never to be repealed? Nothing could be clearer than that the precedent set by this vote would be that when the English ministry involved India in a war for Imperial purposes, part of the cost was to be borne by England." S. J. M'Kenna said; "It would be unjust for England to shrink from accepting her fair share of the war." Mr. Alderman Fowler said: "As the war was waged for Imperial purposes it was only right that England should bear a part of the cost of it." Mr. Bradlaugh said that "the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Onslow) had referred to the political immorality of asking England to pay for the Afghan war, but in his opinion it was far more politically immoral to ask the people of the North Western Provinces in India to pay the expenses of a war which had been most mischievous to their interest. He spoke on behalf of a large number of poor, miserable, and starving people, whose only loyalty to the Government now in power lay in their belief, that they would retrace the wicked steps of the late Government." Mr. Leighton was of opinion that "England ought to pay either a still larger contribution towards the Afghan War than that proposed by Her Magesty's Government or none at all, because it was merely through English interest that India was brought into competition with Russia." Sir George Balfour "should have been willing to have voted in favour of a much larger contribution in the present instance than Her Majesty's Government had proposed." Mr. Illingworth said: "He hoped, however, that the people of this country would take warning and not lend themselves too readily to the views of politicians who got up wars on such flimsy pretexts as this Afghan War originated in; and further, that it would be made clear to the people of India that the great mass of the people of England were prepared to do justice to them and not to indulge in Imperial fancies on the one hand and to repudiate Imperial obligations on the other." Sir H. Verney "gave it as his opinion that the late Ministry was the most unscrupulous Ministry and the late Viceroy the most unscrupulous Governor-General of India he could remember. He was of this opinion for some time, and it was confirmed by every account reaching this country from India. The Afghan War was opposed by all the wisest and best of our Governors, and especially by Lord Lawrence. His only regret in connection with this vote was that it was not more than £5,000,000."

The Marquis of Hartington returned a very able and effective reply to the Conservative speeches in opposition. It had been said that the Affghan War expenditure of India would be met by India without any additional debt. His Lordship rebutted this statement, and said, "but at the same time we must recollect that the famine insurance fund has been devoted, not to the purposes for which it was intended, but for carrying on the war." His Lordship then referred to the question of retrenchment of expenditure:

The hon. gentleman further referred to the desire of the present Government to resume economical reforms instituted

by the late Government, and he seems to think that at the present time there is some want of assurance that the Government will press on in that policy. I can give him the general assurance that the Viceroy and Council are not only engaged in minor reforms already instituted, but that they have taken seriously in hand the most important point of Indian expenditure—that which all Indian authorities consider the great financial reform and retrenchment—namely, the military administration in India. I trust that it will be found possible for the Government of India to make known to the Government of England, and through it to this House, the measures which they propose to take with regard to this question.

These assurances are very cheering. As regards India's claim to a contribution from the English treasury in this matter the Marquis of Hartington said: "In this case our contention is —I am not going to enter into a discussion on the policy of the war—our contention is that the late war in Afghanstan was not exclusively an Indian war. It was a portion of a larger policy —the general policy of the late Government, the cost of which it is not fair to lay exclusively upon either India or England. That is the simple ground upon which we make this proposal." His Lordship added: "If it will not diminish the responsibility of the Indian Government, I think it will considerably increase the feeling of responsibility with which wars will be hereafter initiated by the Government at home." We do hope that it will have the desired moral effect. Of the Conservative speakers, the only speaker, who advanced anything like an argument, was Sir Stafford Northcote, but he was ably answered by Mr. Fawcett, the sightless champion of India:

The late Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the speech just delivered, had again and again upheld the importance of maintaining the financial independence of India. Well, he could refer to his speeches on former occasions—when India, for instance, was in the direst hour of suffering from famine —to show that no one could place a higher value upon the maintenance of the financial independence of India than he did himself. If the proposal of the First Lord of the Treasury were calculated in the slightest degree to weaken that independence, he should consider that it would fatally relax all the guarantees of economy, and he should unhesitatingly oppose it. But the First Lord of the Treasury and the Secretary of State for India did not put forward their proposal as an act of generosity from England to India. That proposal was made for the purpose of discharging a legal, equitable, and honourable obligation. (Hear, hear.) The late Chancellor of the Exchequer had laid down the principle that if an imperial element entered into the question of a war in which India was engaged, a contribution might fairly be claimed from England. Well, could any one pretend to say, after the declarations that had been made, that this was purely an Indian war? He would quote one sentence from a speech delivered by a Prime Minister at a critical and momentous time. He said, "I ask you to sanction this war to maintain and uphold the influence and character of England in Europe." (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that those words showed clearly that the Afghan war was one which must be included in the category of wars which should be paid for by England and India jointly. The late Viceroy said, in reference to his appointment, "I went to India instructed to treat the Indian frontier question as one indissolubly connected with the general foreign policy of the Government, and mainly to be determined as an imperial question." (Hear, hear.) After quoting such authoritative declarations as those, he would be wasting the time of the Committee to use further arguments to demonstrate the real character of the war.

We have not space for more extracts. The debate marks an era in the history of British relations with India. What could be a more ennobling sight than to see the great senators of the United Kingdom met in solemn conclave acknowledge the moral obligation of the nation to a subject people ten thousand miles away without any other strength than that of justice and righteousness on their side?

THE BENGAL COUNCIL—A SHAM.

WE have always said that the Legislative Councils of India are solemn shams. They exist only to register the decrees of the Executive Government. It is true that non-official members, both European and Native, are associated in the Councils, but they are a standing minority, and the official members consequently carry whatever the Government may wish. A notable illustration of this anomalous position was afforded in the passage of the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill through the Bengal Council in its last session. There were two provisions in the Bill, which were opposed by the mover of the Bill as well as by the public at large, but which represented the Government view, and both of them were passed by the majority at the command of the Government. We will first notice the pension clause. The Government proposed that the Calcutta Municipality should pay the pensions of Police officers because they provided their salaries, *minus* one-fourth payable by Government. On the other hand the Municipality contended that the Police officers were not their servants, that they had no voice in their appointment or dismissal, that in fact they had no control over them, and that when such was the case it was no part of their duty to provide for the pensionary allowances of officers so situate. The Lieutenant-Governor did not take that view, but considering that the burden of taxation was very heavy upon the rate-payers of the town he was willing to waive the claim of Government. His Honor thus gave the history of the question in commenting upon the Municipal Bill in the Bengal Council: "About two years ago, His Honor received a proposal from the Government of India calling upon the Municipality to pay a contribution towards the pension of the Commissioner of Police. He pointed out that the Municipality paid a very heavy sum for the maintenance of the Police, that the municipal rates were very high, and that the Municipality should, therefore, in his opinion, not be called upon to make any contribution for such purpose. The Government of India replied that although they claimed the principle to be correct, they were willing, in consideration of what the Municipality was doing, to make the pension a part of the contribution from the Government, and that claim had been withdrawn. Since then, about the beginning of this year, he received a letter from the Government of India, directing him to take measures for the amendment of the Municipal Act in order to make the Municipality bear a share of the pensions and gratuities granted to servants who were partly paid by the Government and partly by the Municipality. He must say that that principle seemed to him to be perfectly fair and justifiable, but as he had before said he was willing to recognize the fact that the Municipality had very heavy charges to meet, that taxation was very high, and though the charge for pensions was not a heavy item, he desired to save them as much as he could from further expenditure for Police." Accordingly His Honor again wrote to the Government of India urging the propriety of omitting the pension clause from the Municipal Bill. He was informed in reply that "it would, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, facilitate the settlement of the question, and prevent risk of future misapprehension, if the obligation were at once imposed in the legislation at present under consideration of the Government of Bengal, power being reserved to the local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to exempt the Calcutta or other Municipality at any particular time from the payment of contribution, in the event of sufficient reasons being shown for such temporary exemption." The Government of India had thus consented to forego its demand for contribution to pension, but they wished to have the principle asserted in the Act. The Lieutenant-Governor added: "His Honor himself must say that he saw no great object in inserting the principle in the Act if it was the intention to forego payment, and he would take an opportunity of making a further representation, and point out that the liability having been declared by the Government, it would be better to leave the whole question to be settled hereafter, the Act being amended when necessary for this purpose, rather than to disfigure the Act in the way in which it was proposed by putting in a provision which was not to be enforced." And the Lieutenant-Governor did make the representation referred to, but the Government of India did not condescend to reply up to the date the Bill was passed, and the obnoxious clause, notwithstanding the strong representation of the Local Government, was embodied in the Bill. Now, we ask, where is the independence of the Bengal Council? Here was a matter in which the local Government, the mover of the Bill, and the public were in accord, though their reasons were different, but the Bengal Council passed the clause, because the Government of India wished it. Does the Bengal Council exist to register the decrees of the Governor-General in Council? The Government might repudiate such a charge, when broadly stated, but the fact cannot be gainsaid. Could anything be more humiliating to the Lieutenant-Governor than to have to pass a section, to which he and his Council were opposed, simply because it was the whim of the Governor-General in Council. Is not this single fact sufficient to shew that the Council is a solemn sham?

The other question refers to the extension of the Calcutta water supply to the Suburbs. It was a question raised by the Government of Bengal. That question had been set at rest after a full discussion between the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. In their own administration report the Suburban Commissioners had stated that the circumstances of Calcutta and the Suburbs were so widely different that there could not be financially a solidarity between them for purposes of water supply. Thus the Suburban Commissioners wrote: "These drawbacks are not sufficiently considered by those who unthinkingly clamour for a water supply like that of Calcutta and it is not at all unusual for them to remark: 'They have got pipe-water in Calcutta, why dont we have it in the suburbs.' It requires very little discrimination however to understand that what is practicable in a compact area like the city consisting of some five square miles of closely built, highly rented valuable properties and with a large well-to-do rate-paying population, may be financially impracticable in a semi-rural suburban township covering four-and-twenty square miles with a scattered and poor population, inhabiting property bearing a comparatively low rate of assessment." But our benevolent Government would not listen to the logic of facts; it contended that the town and the suburbs formed the metropolis, that the sanitary arrangements of the one affected the other, and that it was therefore but right that Calcutta should extend the benefit of her superior sanitary apparatus to her sister, the suburbs. The Calcutta Corportation said that they were quite willing to do so, but that they could not consent to a mutuality at the expense of their own constituents, the rate-payers. We will not repeat here all the arguments *pro* and *con* urged on both sides; suffice it to say that the Government has carried the day, because it has a standing majority in the Council. There were also certain episodes, which shew that our Government does not care for popular institutions or opinion. Mr. Mackenzie, the spokesman of Government in the Council, made a scandalous attack upon the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, because they did not fall in with the Government view of the question. He diverged widely from the real points at issue, and produced an "elaborate essay," the main object of which was to abuse the Commissioners. We will cull a few flowers of his rhetoric for the delectation of the reader. "This question of the water-supply has now been under the consideration of the Corporation for over two years, and the multitude of Municipal counsellors has not as yet, at least so far as I can see, evolved much practical wisdom. They have been discussing it in meeting, and discussing it in Committee, referring it to experts, and sitting in judgment on their referees; chaffering with the Suburban Municipality, and disputing with one another; repudiating their Chairman, and promising reports to Government—with all their usual persistence and energy." The Commissioners are a "heterogenous body of amateurs." "Every body wants to have a hand in everything that goes on: and it would really appear as though many of the Commissioners claimed, in virtue of their municipal election, to have become honorary but qualified members, not merely of the Institute of Civil Engineers, but also of the College of Physicians, the Society of Actuaries, the Incorporated Law Society, and numerous other similar bodies. There is no professional matter, however petty, or however large, on which these gentlemen do not aspire to guide and instruct, reprove, rebuke, and exhort their responsible advisers." They "waste time in talk." "The Government has delegated certain of its powers and functions to the Corporation. But it cannot, I think, continue to abandon the determination of this important matter to such an independent, dilatory, and, possibly selfish body." "Sir, I say nothing is certain in dealing with the Corporation in a matter of this kind. Its Chairman binds it to nothing; its Committees bind it to

nothing; its schemes come and go like clouds upon water. It is little else than a manufactory of speeches and an arsenal of delays." Enough. These elegant extracts show in what spirit the whole speech was conceived. If a British Minister had spoken in the House of Commons in such illiberal and contemptuous style of a public corporation, created by an Act of the legislature, and working under the sanction of the law, would he have been allowed to retain his seat in the cabinet for a day longer? Mr. Mackenzie's speech was a public outrage, a public scandal, and yet the Hon'ble the President did not think fit to call him to order. Need we say that Mr. Mackenzie had set a very bad example, for if any other member should choose to speak in the same strain, he could not fairly be found fault with, when no objection was taken to his phillipic. Not quite three weeks ago the Lieutenant-Governor had said in Council that "although we all had great respect for the Municipal Commissioners, and the way in which they managed their work &c.," but in the teeth of this testimony from the head of the Government one of the chief secretaries of Government abused them like pick-pockets, and strange to say the President did not let fall a single word by way of disapproval or dissent. Mr. Mackenzie called the Calcutta Corporation "a manufactory of speeches," but did he not convert the Bengal Council into a rampart wherefrom to fire away volleys of abuse? We are not a little surprised to observe that Mr. Mackenzie of all others should have censured the Calcutta Commissioners for their talkativeness. Now, we do not admit that they are more talkative than members of other civic corporations in the civilized world, but is Mr. Mackenzie in a position to cast the first stone? No one can deny that Mr. Mackenzie's rise in the service has been rapid, and he fully deserves it, but it has been no less due to his power of talkee talkee than to his rare talents and abilties. That he who makes such good and free use of his gift of the gab should condemn others for doing the same is really incomprehensible. He called the Commissioners "a heterogenous body of amateurs," but might they not retort by asking—what was Joseph himself? He said, though not in so many words, that the Commissioners considered themselves to be Admirable Chrichtons—might they not retort by asking whether in his own estimation he was a less prodigy, whether for instance he would refuse to take the command of the Channel Fleet, if he were called upon to do so? Bandinage apart we regret exceedingly that Mr. Mackenzie should have indulged himself in such undignified invectives against a public body, which comprises some of the best men of the city, and which whatever its shortcomings is striving its utmost to serve the rate-payers well and faithfully. They have already done a great deal; they have carried out several important sanitary improvements; they have checked some of the grossest abuses in the administration of the Municipality; they have educed order out of chaos in its finances; they have reduced taxation; and they give no small portion of their time and labour without any fee or pecuniary consideration for the good of the town. They might make mistakes, but is there any one in this erring world, who is infallible? What will the Viceroy, a new comer from England, brought up in a different political atmosphere, think of the Corporation and of the Bengal Government when the latter permits its chief exponent to traduce and revile the first civic body in India in such grossly insulting language? If there was no retort it was because there was a sense of dignity in those, who might have retorted. We are glad that these abstained from converting the Council into a bear garden. We have great respect for Mr. Mackenzie's intellectual gifts and versatile talents and abilities; we look upon him as one of the main pillars of the present administration of Bengal; we do believe that he is destined to take the foremost position in this province hereafter; but as an admirer and well-wisher we can not help saying that he will do gross injustice to himself if he should in his intellectual pride have nothing but contumely and intolerance for those, who might differ from him in opinion, if in his love of power he should decry public opinion and popular institutions, and in his fondness for rhetoric he should forget the laws of *meum* and *teum* and what is due to the *amour propre* of others.

To our moral. As we have said above the Government by its standing majority carried the water-supply section. The non-official members as a matter of course were nowhere. It then comes to this—if the executive Government has a cherished view to carry through the Council, the independent members are wholly powerless. Is not the Council then an unmitigated sham?

ARREST OF ZENANA LADIES IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.

A VERY important question connected with the sanctity of the zenana has been raised. It is thus set forth in the columns of the *Englishman*: "A case of considerable importance to the Hindu community came on for hearing on Saturday last before Mr. Justice Wilson. The question for decision was whether a married *parda* woman, her husband being alive and a lunatic, could be arrested in execution of a civil process. The facts of the case are briefly these. No long ago Mr. S. J. Leslie, Solicitor, made an application to the High Court on behalf of the plaintiff in the case of Nandalal Sen *vs.* Haramani Debi, for the arrest of the defendant by virtue of a decree obtained in the above case against her for Rs. 2,000 and costs. The application was granted, and the defendant, who is a member of the Ghosal family of Cornwallis Street, was arrested and brought into Court on Saturday last. His Lordship after hearing Counsel on both sides, held, under Section 640 of the new Civil Procedure Code, that the lady was not exempted from arrest in execution of a civil process, and committed her to the Civil Jail."

We must observe that this was not the first time this question was raised. In 1868 it was raised by Mr. Justice Louis Jackson in the appeal case of the Maharani of Burdwan *vrs.* Sreemuttee Borodasunduri Debi of Boinchi. His Lordship remarked: "In my opinion a *purdanusheen* woman who is a judgment-debtor is not protected from arrest and imprisonment in execution of the decree against her. The protection has been supposed to be conferred by Section 21 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides that "women who, according to the custom and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court." This exemption, it seems to me, relates to altogether a different subject from arrest and imprisonment in execution of a decree. In that portion of the Code in which the Section cited occurs, the Legislature was providing for the appearance of parties to suits, the mode in which they might prosecute or defend their suits, as the case might be, and the persons by whom they might be represented for that purpose. And in cases where other persons might be compelled, or would be bound, to appear in person, the Legislature out of tenderness for the custom and manners of the country exempted women of certain rank from personal appearance." Again: "The imprisonment of the judgment-debtor is one of the means which the law has provided to enable the execution-creditor to recover what is due to him:—in many cases it would be among the most efficacious, and, occasionally, it would be the only effectual means of recovering any thing; and can it be supposed that the Legislature meant to take it away just in the cases where it would be most useful?" Mr. Justice Hobhouse concurred with his brother, but as the question involved was one of very great practical importance it was referred to a Full Bench consisting of Sir Barnes Peacock, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice H. V. Bayley, Mr. Justice Louis Jackson, Mr. Justice A. G. Macpherson, and Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitter. The Chief Justice in delivering judgment remarked:

The question which has been submitted for the opinion of a Full Bench is whether, under Section 21 Act VIII of 1859, or under any other rule of law applicable to the Mofussil Courts, women who, according to the usage of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, are exempt from arrest and imprisonment in execution of decrees?

It appears to me to be clear that they are not exempt under any rule of law unless they are exempt under Section 21. The only question then is whether they are exempt under the provisions of that Section.

6

Looking at the whole of Act VIII of 1859 it appears to me that Mr. Justice Louis Jackson expressed a correct opinion when he stated that "a *purda-nusheen* woman who is a judgment-debtor is not protected from arrest and imprisonment in execution of a decree against her."

But his Lordship added:

I am not called upon at present to express an opinion whether a Court would be bound to issue a warrant of arrest in execution of a decree against a woman who ought not to appear in public, unless it be shewn that there are no other means available for obtaining satisfaction. The question now before us is, not whether a Judge has a discretion in the matter, but whether an absolute exemption from arrest exists by law.

It was urged that it has never been the practice in this country to issue warrants of arrest in execution of decrees against Native ladies who ought not to appear in public. I must admit that no such arrest has been made within my recollection. This probably has arisen from good feeling and a general desire not to cause that annoyance and disgrace, which, looking to the usages of the country, would necessarily be occasioned by an arrest. I trust that the same good feeling which has hitherto prevailed will continue to exist, and that the arrest of any women in execution of a decree, if ever such an arrest be made, will be a very exceptional case.

Justice Bayley concurred with the Chief Justice Justice Louis Jackson repeated his former opinion. Justice Macpherson said "that there was nothing under the old law which exempted *purda-nusheen* women from arrest in execution of decree, and that in deciding as we now do, we are in no degree altering the practice or declaring the law to be different from what it has always been." Justice Dwarkanath Mitter remarked:

I concur with the learned Chief Justice. I wish, however, to add that in exercising the discretion which is always vested in the Civil Courts in the country of issuing a warrant of arrest under the provisions of Act VIII of 1859, the customs, habits, and the feelings of the Native community ought not to be altogether overlooked when the debtor happens to be a Native lady of rank. Such was the practice adopted by the late Supreme Court, and that practice ought not to be, in my opinion, departed from, unless the Court is satisfied that the ends of justice absolutely require that such a warrant should be issued.

Such was the ruling of the Full Bench in 1868. No other case of a similar nature has, however, occurred since except the one under notice. Whatever doubt might have existed as to the intention of the legislature under the old law, it has been cleared up under the new law. Section 640 of the new Civil Procedure Code runs as follows: "Women, who according to the customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in court. But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to exempt such women from arrest in execution of civil process." We must confess that under the section as now worded there is no discretion left to the Court.

The question is not whether the law as contained in the Civil Procedure Code has been correctly interpreted by Mr. Justice Wilson—about that we believe there could be no doubt—but whether it is consistent with good policy to maintain and enforce such a law. It was admitted by the Chief Justice in his judgment of 1868 that never before had a *purdanusheen* woman been arrested in execution of a decree, that such an arrest was repugnant to the feelings of the people, and he hoped that this process would be rarely resorted to. Regarding matters connected with the zenana both the Hindus and Mahomedans are notoriously sensitive, and if any thing is calculated to estrange their feelings from Government, it is outrage upon their zenana feelings. The British Government has always respected these feelings. When the law has declared that a *purdanusheen* lady should be exempted from attendance in court, it is clear that her arrest within the precincts of the zenana would be still more objectionable. If the lady throws off the purda, she should certainly lose all claim to protection, but when she conforms to the custom of the country, surely she is entitled to the consideration which has been always shewn to her. The sanctity of the zenana is a cherished tradition with the Hindus and Mahomedans of this country. They are ready to pay for it with their lives. It cannot, therefore, be wise on the part of Government to outrage their deep-rooted feelings on the subject. Under the joint family system, which is in vogue in this country, the arrest of zenana ladies in execution of a decree cannot but be a source of great oppression. Since the establishment of British rule in this country *purdanusheen* women have enjoyed the immunity under notice, and the public have not suffered material inconvenience by it. On

the other hand the immunity has been consecrated by time, and ought not to be rudely assailed. We hope Mr. Stokes will see his way to the repeal of the last clause of Section 640 of the Civil Procedure Code.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS OF INDIA.

Dr. George Birdwood, Art Referee for the Indian section of the South Kensington Museum, has written an exhaustive and attractive book on the industrial arts of India. We owe an apology to him for not noticing it earlier. It contains a mass of valuable and interesting information respecting the arts and industries of this country, Dr. Birdwood's wide knowledge of the art manufacture of India is well known. During his residence in this country he made this subject his special study, and the Secretary of State could not have selected an abler man for the work. The volume which has been issued under the authority of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, describes all manufactures of any special artistic quality produced in India, and it is illustrated by handsome wood-cuts. The arts of India, as Dr. Birdwood justly observes at the outset, are the illustrations of the religious life of the Hindus, as that life was already organised in full perfection under the Code of Menu, B. C. 900—300. Part I. of the book under notice is a short sketch of the Hindu Pantheon, without some knowledge of which Dr. Birdwood rightly holds, half the interest of the manual arts of India is lost. As our countrymen already possess this knowledge, we pass over the first part of the book. Part II. deals with the master handicrafts of India, and is a reprint of the author's *Hand-book in the Indian Court* at the Paris International Exhibition of 1878, with a large amount of new information. Dr. Birdwood wrote :—"It is impossible in describing the handicrafts of India to follow the classification usually adopted of the arts and industries of Europe based on the broad distinction that must always be drawn between art and industry when industrial productions are no longer hand-wrought but manufactured by machines. Thus the very word manufacture has in Europe come at last to lose well nigh all trace of its true etymological meaning, and is now generally used for the process of the conversion of raw materials into articles suitable for the use of man by machinery. Work thus executed, in which the invention and hand of a cunning workman have had no part, must be classified by itself, and under the most intricate and elaborate divisions. In India everything is hand-wrought, and everything down to the cheapest toy or earthen vessel, is therefore more or less a work of art. It is not of course meant to rank the decorative art of India, which is a crystallised tradition, although perfect in form, with the fine arts of Europe, wherein the inventive genius of the artist, acting on his own spontaneous inspiration, asserts itself in true creation. The spirit of fine art is indeed everywhere latent in India, but it has yet to be quickened again into operation. It has slept ever since the Aryan genius of the people would seem to have exhausted itself in the production of the Ramayana and Mahabharata. But the Indian workman, from the humblest potter to the most cunning embroider in blue purple and scarlet (Ex. XXXVIII. 23) is not the less a true artist, although he seldom rises above traditions of his art." The accuracy of these observations will be questioned by few persons who have studied the subject. From the most ancient times the Natives of India have shewn very much ingenuity in their manufactures. Dr. Birdwood draws prominent attention to the mischievous influences on Indian art of European society, European education, and above all of the irresistible energy of the mechanical productiveness of Birmingham and Manchester. He observes :—"Through all these means foreign forms of ornament are being constantly introduced into the country; and so rapidly are they spreading, that there is a real fear that they may at last irretrievably vitiate the native tradition of the decorative art of India. The most mischief is perhaps done by the architecture foisted on the country by the Government of India, which, because it is the architecture of the Government, is naturally thought to be worthy of all imitation. The Newab of Bhawalpore was installed the other day on the throne of his ancestors, and in anticipation of the auspicious event the Indian Government built him a palace, which is the ghastiest piece of bare classicalism it is possible to imagine, even with so many examples before us in this country of the dissenting chapels and vestry halls of the last century. And now Holkar, in obvious emulation of this preposterous production, is building for himself a vast Italian palace at Indore, which is to cost many lakhs of rupees, and will be like Trentham, or Buckingham Palace, or any thing else in the world but a habitation meet for kings. This sort of thing has been going on all over India ever since the establishment of the British peace in 1803-6 and 1818-19 and is the fountain head and origin of all the evils we deplore." This is perfectly true. The mischief which the Indian Public Works Department has done in this way is really incalculable. The Kashmir trade in shawls, Dr. Birdwood points out, has been ruined through the quickness, with which the caste weavers have adopted the "improved shawl pattents" which the French agents of the Paris houses have set before them. He strongly deprecates any interference in the art education of a people, who already possess the tradition of a system of decoration founded on perfect principles which they have learned through centuries of practice to apply with unerring truth. He remarks :—"What, however, is chiefly to be dreaded is the general introduction of machinery into India. We are just beginning to understand what things may be done by machinery, and what must be done by hand-work, if art is of the slightest consideration in the matter. But, if owing to the operation of certain economic causes, machinery were to be gradually introduced into India for the manufacture of its great traditional handi-crafts, there would ensue an industrial revolution which, if not directed by an intelligent and instructed public opinion and the general prevalence of refined taste, would inevitably throw the traditional arts of the country into the same confusion of principles, and of their practical application to the objects of daily necessity, which has for three generations been the destruction of decorative art and of middle-class taste in England and North-Western Europe, and the United States of America. The social and moral evils of the introduction of machinery into India are likely to be still greater. At present the industries of India are carried on all over the country, although hand-weaving is everywhere languishing in the unequal competition with Manchester and the Presidency Mills. But in every Indian village all the traditional handicrafts are still to be found at work." Hereditary handicrafts men are being taken away from their villages and gathered into the mills to drudge, in gangs, for tempting wages, at manufacturing piece-goods, in competition with Manchester in the production of which they are no more intellectually and morally concerned than the grinder of a barrel organ in the tunes turned out from it. The task of maintaining the traditional excellence of the arts of India against the fierce and merciless competition of the English manufacturers, has become exceedingly difficult. The arts of India, it is needless to say, were brought to such artistic perfection through the encouragement given by the Native princes and chiefs and the cultivated taste of the people. The Mogul Emperors of India maintained in their palaces skilled workmen from every part of India, and they took delight in encouraging them. It was through the attention of Akbar that the manufacture of various new fabrics was established at Delhi. But those are gone. The Indian handicrafts man now finds it almost impossible to hold his own against the English manufacturer. He does not now receive any encouragement from the rulers of the land, and the disappearance of many Native States by conquest and annexation has considerably narrowed the market for his wares. Mr. Hocy in his lately published monograph on the industrial arts of Northern India, has shown how the annexation of Oudh has ruined the most of the manufactures of Lucknow.

There can be no doubt that the precious metals have been known and used in India for drinking vessels and other domestic utensils from the first settlement of the Aryans in the Punjab. That province has ever maintained a high reputation for the excellence of its gold and silver work. The parcel gilt silver work of Kashmir is too well known to need more than mere mention. Lucknow was once famous for its vessels of mixed gold and silver, notably its silver *sarais*, but since the abolition of the Native Court their production has steadily declined. A considerable quantity of gold and silver plate is made at Dacca. Dr. Birdwood deplores the unpleasing and discordant effect which has been produced on the silver works of Chanda in the Central Provinces by the adoption of Anglo-Indian design. Metal vessels are made all over India as they are articles of necessity in every Indian household. Indeed, great quantities of *lotas*, driking cups, cooking pots, and lamps, in short all articles of household use are manufactured for local consumption. Benares is the first city in India for the multitude and excellence of its cast and sculpured mythological images, not only in brass and copper, but in gold and silver, but also in wood, stone and clay. A large quantity of the domestic brass work of the sacred city of the Hindus is now exported to England. *Kansa* plates, specially of Burdwan and Midnapore, Nasik, Poona and Ahmedabad have always been famous for their copper and brass work. A good deal of iron work is also made at a Ahmedabad. There is a large manufacture of idols in all the metals at Nasik and Poona. The jeweller's and goldsmith's art in India, Dr. Birdwood points out, is of the highest antiquity. The references to jewellery in the Ramayana and Mahabharata are numerous. The jury on jewellery at the Great Exhibition of 1851 thus wrote of Indian jewellery :—"It is sufficient to cast a glance at the exhibitions of India, Turkey, Egypt, and Tunis to be convinced that these nations have remained stationary from a very early period of manufacture. Some of them, indeed, develope ideas full of grace and originality, but their productions are always immature and imperfect, and the skill of the workman is called in to make amends for the inadequateness of the manufacturing process." Dr. Birdwood pertinently remarks that surely it is far better to remain stationary than to fall; and that if Indian jewellery should become mechanical, and hard, and glittering in character, it will at once cease to be artistic, and sink to the level of the extravagantly priced vulgar trinketry of Birmingham, Paris and Vienna. The finest gemmed and enamelled jewellery in India, according to Dr. Birdwood, is that of Kashmir and the Punjab. The gemmed jewellery of Delhi has lost its native vigour under European influences. The jewellery of Oudh was formerly very celebrated, but has declined, owing to the destruction of the native court at Lucknow. The jewellers of that city lost all their capital during the Mutiny of 1857 and have never since recovered their former position. The skill and delicacy which the people of Cuttack display in silver filigree work is surprising. The work is generally done by boys, whose sensitive fingers and keener sight enable them to put the fine silver threads together with the necessary rapidity and accuracy. Gold and silver filigree work is also produced at Moorshedabad and Dacca. The gold jewellery of Trichinopoly, Dr. Bridwood says, has been corrupted to suit European taste. The ancient aptitude of the natives of India for painting is shown by the Ajanta Cave frescoes, and those of the caves of Bagh in Malwa. They are quite equal in merit to the paintings of the same age in Europe. Pictorial painting of a rude kind is practised every-where in India; and manufacture of mock ornaments for the idols is a very prosperous industry in most large Indian cities. Indian musical instruments are remarkable for the beauty and variety of their forms, as the reader of Raja Sowrendro Mohan Tagore's works know very well. "Its marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously unwrought apparel," Dr. Birdwood writes, "have been the immemorial glories of India, India was probably the first of all countries that perfected weaving, and the art of its gold, brocades and flimsy muslins, "comely as the curtains of Solomon;" is even older than the code of Menu." Cotton manufacture was carried from India

to Assyria and Egypt before historical times. Weavers are found in every place producing at least the coarser cotton cloths required by all classes. But some of the finer sorts, for instance the once celebrated Dacca muslins, are now almost a thing of the past. Dr. Birdwood speaks very highly of the pottery of India. The manufacture of unglazed pottery is universal in the country. The enamelled pottery of Sind and the Punjab is a sumptuary and not a village art. Every sensible man will agree with Dr. Birdwood that an intelligent study of the influences under which the arts of India have been produced and are sustained will help to a fuller understanding of the origin and development of Indo-European art generally; and that the scientific investigation of Indian art will not fail to lead to profitable and perhaps even surprising results.

MYSORE.

IT gives us great pleasure to notice that the ceremony of the installation of the young Maharaja of Mysore has been carried out in right royal style. It was an unique occasion, and great credit is due to Mr. Gordon for the success which has attended his programme. There was also a happy union of the East and the West on the auspicious occasion. The Brahmins as usual offered blessings to the Maharaja; alms and food were distributed among his poor subjects, and loud were the hosannas raised by them. His enlightened subjects waited upon His Highness with addresses of congratulations, and his replies thereto were generally well conceived, sensible, and pertinent. We give some of the replies below:

The Various Deputations.

Gentlemen of the Deputations from Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chital droog.—I thank you for the cordial expressions of good wishes both for myself and my family conveyed in your addresses. It is most gratifying to me to find the deep appreciation and grateful acknowledgment which one and all of your addresses convey of the happiness and prosperity secured to this Province under the wise and beneficent administration of the British Government. Both yourselves and myself owe to the British rule a debt of gratitude for the peace and prosperity which reign over this land. My family in particular is bound to Her Majesty the Queen Empress by ties of the most devoted loyalty and attachment for the many acts of kindness and generosity to which I may say we owe our very existence. As was most impressively remarked yesterday by my friend, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, good faith to the people and princes of this country, and anxious solicitude for their welfare have ever been the sacred and guiding principles of British rule. I have had the good fortune of being brought up under the paternal care of that Government, and have been trained in, and imbued with all the maxims and principles of constitutional Government which it has been the pride and principles of Britain to carry to every country which come within her influence. I cannot but feel the heavy responsibilities of Government which now devolve on me, but I hope by strictly and faithfully following those constitutional principles and under the wise counsels of the British officers which will be always available to me, I may be able, by the blessing of God, to make my rule ever conducive to your continued advancement and prosperity. It is my good fortune to have for my adviser in the commencement of my rule. Mr. Gordon, my friend and late guardian, to whom I am deeply indebted for his unceasing and ever anxious solicitude and interest in my welfare. My subjects and countrymen,—I have been deeply touched by the most cordial feelings of affection and loyalty which you have every where displayed during my late tours through the Province. I assure you I can never be forgetful of the duty which I owe to you; and wherever you may be, near or far, your welfare and best interests will engage my whole attention, and by periodical visits to all parts of my territories, I hope to make myself fully acquainted with all your wants and wishes. You citizens of Bangalore,—I am aware of the very advanced condition to which you, as citizens of the capital of British rule in the province, have attained, and of the varied rights and interests which will demand my attention. Your prosperity will receive my constant care, and I hope, with your loyal support, to maintain the position of Bangalore as one of the most important cities in India.

Native Gentlemen of Coorg.

Native Gentlemen of Coorg.—I thank you for your congratulations. I have already conveyed in my reply to the Planters' Association my sense of the valuable relations existing between Mysore and Coorg and of the duty of both the Governments to recognize and promote them. Those relations exist even in a stronger degree between the native populations of the two provinces, and I hope to see their feelings of mutual courtesy and consideration cultivated in every way under the friendly relations which will always exist between the two Governments. I thank you once more for your good wishes on this occasion.

Coorg Planters' Association.

Gentlemen of the Coorg Planters' Association,—I thank you for your congratulations on my assumption of the Government of my country. Under the free relations between one Province and another, which it is the good fortune of this country to enjoy under British rule, neighbouring districts are a source of healthy rivalry and help to each other instead of jealousy and annoyance. These friendly relations of interdependence exist in a pre-eminent degree between Mysore and Coorg, which it would be the bounden duty of both Governments to recognise and respect. You rightly place great value upon the Railway to my capital which the government of the Province has undertaken, and I hope that as soon as the finances of the Province would permit of it, the Railway may be further extended. so as to bring Mysore and Coorg into closer relationship with each other. In once more thanking you for all your good wishes, I shall add that it will afford me real pleasure to accept, at a future time, your kind invitation to visit your interesting district, and personally acquaint myself with the progress of that great enterprise with which the prosperity of Coorg as well as of Mysore is so closely connected.

Wesleyan And London Missions.

Gentlemen of The Wesleyan And London Mission In Mysore,—I am sensible of the great good which your missions have always done, and I feel sure would continue to do, in the course of the moral and intellectual advancement of the people, and I sincerely sympathise in the great cause of female education which you have recently taken in hand. The righteous principles which govern your religion must always be conducive to good Government and to the best interests of the people; and I beg to assure the missions of my support in their valuable labour. You refer to the principles of toleration. I need scarceley mention that one who like myself has had the good fortune of being brought up in English principles, and of learning how much the country owes to English toleration, fairness and freedom of thought, need not be reminded of his duty to accord perfect freedom to all religions and equal treatment to my subjects of all creeds. I wish you every success in your disinterested and sacred work.

The Catholic Mission.

Lord Bishop and Gentlemen of the Catholic Mission,—Those who labor in the cause of religion are always a help to Government, and your religion especially may well be credited with inculcating principles of peace and loyalty, on the minds of the people. The 26,000 Canarese Christian population of my Territories peacefully and zealously following their industrial occupations without any collision with their fellow-countrymen of other faiths, bear testimony to the fact how, while propagating your faith, you sacredly avoid breaking down social institutions or impairing mutual good will. Permit me, my Lord Bishop, to assure you of my support and sympathy in your disinterested and goodly work. I am touched by the piece of Jewish history quoted by you. I assure you that trust in God and submission to His will have ever ruled and shall ever rule the conduct of my family and myself, and I look to that High Power for my help and guide and for crowning with success my endeavours in the good Government of my country and of my people.

The Freemasons.

Free Masons of Mysore.—Few as you are in the Province the principles of charity and good will which govern the ancient institution to which you belong, must always command respect and sympathy, and I hope and trust those principles will ever guide you both in your relations to the State and to your fellow subjects. I thank you sincerely for your congratulations.

Thus the Maharaja has entered on his career under happy auspices and with the good will of all classes of his subjects. Mr. Gordon at the installation dinner thus wound up a speech: "We all, I am quite sure, whatever may be our individual views on the important step just taken as regards Mysore, we all, I say, feel and are animated by one honest hearty desire that H. H. the Maharaja may prove himself in the future a benevolent and enlightened Ruler, one who detests injustice and oppression in every form, and who by devoting himself to their wants may long happily rule over a contented and really prosperous people." We say—*amen*!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE UNDERSTAND that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor leaves the capital for Darjeeling on Thursday next. Mr. Cockerell has preceded him. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Henry accompany His Honor. The party leave the Sealda Station on Thursday at 4 P. M. His Honor will probably return to the capital for a short time in August next.

FOR THE first time in the annals of the Calcutta University a native gentleman has been elected President of the Faculty of Arts. This honor has been conferred upon the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore C. S. I. The value of the honor is not a little heightened by the fact that the motion was wholly spontaneous, and was brought in and seconded by two such men as Mr. Croft and Mr. Reynolds. Hitherto this post of honor was occupied by Government officers and Missionaries, but this time the choice has fallen upon a non-official native gentleman, who is deservedly held in high estimation by both the European and Native public. The Maharaja has also been elected a representative of the Faculty in the Syndicate.

WE HAVE received a copy of a Resolution of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, directing that the temporary apprentices, now on the lists of the Public Works Department, Bengal, be selected according to their qualifications to fill any temporary appointments that it may be necessary to make in that Department during 1881-82. Also that the passed students of the Sibpore Civil Engineering College, who completed their course of practical training in 1880-81, may be considered to have the first claim to any temporary appointment, not exceeding that of Overseer, first grade, that may be made during 1881-82. A similar procedure is to be adopted in future years in filling up temporary appointments in the Public Works Department.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY of Great Britain will hold an Inter-national Medical Congress in London in August next. The Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions for March give the programme of the Congress. The Congress will make excursions to various places of interest in the neighbourhood of London. The occasion will be taken to unveil the statue of Harvey at Folkestone. We are glad to learn that the Society has honored our distinguished countryman Rai Kanyelal Dey Bahadur F. C. S, so well known in the scientific world, with an invitation. We are afraid he will not be able to attend the Congress, but we hope he will forward some papers bearing on subjects connected with Indian drugs for submission to the Congress.

IN OUR issue of the 31st March 1879 we noticed a petition from the inhabitants of some villages in the sub-division of Baraset, protesting against the alignment of the line of the proposed railway from Dum Dum to Baraset on the ground of its leaving most of the important villages from its track. We have since seen a rough sketch of the survey map of the line, and we notice, other objections apart, a serious objection which is that the track fixed by the surveyor leaves Dum-Dum a great way off the line. Remembering that the Eastern Bengal Railway has not benefited the cantonment, this second opportunity of including Dum-Dum ought not to be thrown away. We believe there is yet time to rectify the defect by diverting the line to the east of the cantonment and making it run some distance eastward and joining the surveyed tract at two-thirds of the distance upwards. It is, perhaps, not known that the villages, which will be benefited by the proposed track, are poor agricultural hamlets, very sparsely peopled, and that only by classes, who seldom or never have occasion to use the rail. If the diversion prayed for by the petitioners be adopted, it will comprehend most of the important villages and centres of business in the district. Among other important places we may mention the rice mart of Rajarhat Bistopore, which is often in the harvest season largely resorted to by European merchants for the purchase of rice for shipment. We hope the Government will not pass its final decision on the subject without taking into consideration the facts and circumstances we have mentioned above.

WE HAVE had for some time past lying before us Mr. J. Fred. Baness' Geographicus Indicus, being a list alphabetically arranged of the principal places in the Indian Empire with notes and statements statistical, political and descriptive of the several provinces and administrations of the Empire, the native states, independent and feudatory, attached to and in political relationship with each other, and other information relating to India and the East with maps. The book is a valuable contribution to the Geography of India and is replete with the latest information available on almost all important points, *viz.*, area, population, religion, productive resources, civil administration, communications &c. The maps of the several provinces and the Alphabetical Index make the publication a valuable work of reference. We are inclined to think that Mr. Baness' connection with the survey department, has enabled him to secure a mass of valuable statistics, which would not have been otherwise available. The getting-up of the book does the publishers, Messrs. Newman & Co. of this city, great credit.

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA contains the following valedictory notice of Sir Richard Meade:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires to place on public record his high appreciation

of the services of Colonel Sir Richard John Meade, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who has vacated, on retirement, his appointment as Resident at Hyderabad, and who, in the course of a long and honorable career, extending over 45 years, has discharged the duties of the most important political offices under the Government of India with eminent ability and success.

Sir Richard Meade eminently deserves the encomiums bestowed upon him.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has at last taken a right view of the question of the port charges and port dues of Calcutta. Hitherto the Port Commissioners had an unlimited power of expenditure and taxation. Sir Ashley Eden has justly resolved to put an end to this state of things. In a letter to the Port Commissioners regarding their future operations Mr. Secretary Mackenzie writes:

Turning now to the general questions of Works and Port and Landing charges, I am to say that hitherto the Government has refrained from interfering with the annual provision of a substantial surplus revenue, and the free expenditure of such revenue, upon permanent improvements, because it considered it to be for the general benefit of the Port and Town that the facilities required by the Import and Export trade of Bengal should be provided as quickly as possible, and because it believed that the interests of that trade would be better served by pushing on the work of improvement, while Calcutta had a virtual monopoly of the Upper Indian market than by burdening the future of the port with the maximum amount of capital debt. Circumstances have now, however, changed, or appear to be on the verge of change. The completion of the Rajputana Railway, and the extensions of the western system of Railway communication generally, are rapidly turning the scale in favour of Bombay. Trade, moreover, is not so flourishing as it has been, and feels more seriously burdens that in past years were lightly thought of. It is imperatively necessary to the inland trade of Bengal that the charges imposed at the port of supply should be reduced to a minimum. At the same time the appliances of the port have already by the expenditure of past years been developed so as to meet satisfactorily all the more pressing wants of commerce. What remains to be done can be gone about in a more leisurely way, and future generations may fairly be charged with their full share of the expenditure required to complete and perfect the arrangements.

We fully subscribe to the above. We hope the Port Comissioners will take into consideration the claims of the native traders. The cost of the means and appliances provided for them is very small compared with the charges levied upon them. They ought to be the first to get a remission of the charges.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE contains a very interesting Resolution on opium cultivation. The following statement shews the cultivation and produce in the Behar and Benares Agencies for the last two years:

SEASON.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
BEHAR.	Beeghas.	Beeghas.	Mds. s. c.
1878-79 ...	500,371	415,239	41,263 1 4½
1879-80 ..	473,550	461,036	53,593 23 1
Increase ...	.....	45,797	12,325 21 12½
Decrease ...	26,821	.....	.....
BENARES.			
1878-79 ...	416,015	395,810	56,636 35 8½
1879-80 ...	451,641	438,531	45,475 37 0½
Increase ...	35,626	42,711	.....
Decrease ..	.....	.....	11,160 38 8

The decrease in the area sown in Behar is said to have been due in some parts to sickness among the cultivators and murrain among the cattle, and in some to the fact that extensions have been already pushed too far; but, generally speaking, the Agent attributes the falling-off to the disheartening effect of two bad seasons, the reduction in the price of the crude drug from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4-8 per seer, and the increasing remunerativeness of other crops. Special attention is drawn to the formidable rivalry of sugarcane in the region south of the Ganges, consequent on the adoption by both European and native manufacturers of a system of advances enabling the smaller cultivators to grow this remunerative crop, which, owing to its occupying the land for whole year, was formerly only taken up by the more substantial ryots. The Government of India has already, on the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion, raised the price of crude opium to the old figure, but the Agent doubts whether this will suffice to secure extensions to really profitable lands, or even bring about the recovery of such lands where already lost. It is simply a question of price. If the Government wishes to keep the monopoly, it must be prepared to pay the cultivators well.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has returned the following reply to the representation of the Indian Press regarding the abolition of the Press Commissioner:

Government House, Simla, 4th April 1881.—Sir.—In my note of 15th January last I acknowledged the receipt of the Memorial forwarded in your letter of the 12th of that month, from Editors and Proprietors of Newspapers in India in favour of the retention of the Office of Press Commissioner. His Excellency the Viceroy regrets the delay which has occured in sending a final answer of the Memorial. It has, however, been due, not to disregard of the importance of the representation, but solely to the fact that, owing to various circumstances, the final decision of the Government upon sundry unsettled question of detail has had to be deferred. It has now been determined to reconstitute the office, and His Excellency authorises me to lay before you, for the information of the Memorialists, the following observations explanatory of this decision.

The office of Press Commissioner was instituted for the purpose of facilitating the distribution to the public, through the Press of information at the disposal of the Government. Other attempts in the same direction had before been made, and had proved failures. In 1877 it was determined to try a fresh experiment, and a system was inaugurated which, as pointed out in the Memorial, was of a novel and unprecedented kind. But it was from the first regarded as tentative, and it was felt that experience alone could determine how far it would fulfil, in its practical working, the objects for which it was instituted. When His Excellency arrived in India the system had been in operation for more than 2 years, and it seemed to him proper that its results should be examined with a view to determining whether or not any modification was called for. He found that the system seemed to be working satisfactorily so far as it went but that the duties of the Press Commissioner were practically limited to the daily distribution to the Press of such items of official news as the Government thought it expedient to publish, and that the scale of his salary, and the cost of his establishment, were out of all proportion to the duties thus discharged. To an extension of the functions of the office there seemed to His Excellency substantial objections. The whole arrangement was, as before remarked, of an exceptional kind and though the peculiar circumstances of this country may justify an exceptional treatment of the relations between the Government and the Press, and the expenditure of a certain amount of public money in supplying to the Press early information regarding the course of public events, yet such exceptional treatment ought to be confined within the narrowest limits compatible with the necessities of the situation.

Upon these grounds it was determined to reduce the cost of the service, and a proposal in this sense had been submitted to the Secretary of State and approved by him some time before the receipt of the Memorial from the Press. Nevertheless the Government felt it was due to the influential expression of opinion which the Memorial conveyed, to give its representation full attention, but having considered these carefully it did not appear to them that they called for any serious modification of the course already decided on. For in reconstituting the office of Press Commissioner it was not intended to withdraw from the practice of affording direct information to the Press, but rather to place the machinery for communicating such information on a proper footing as regards cost and organization. The highly paid appointment of Press Commissioner has accordingly been abolished, and the details of the arrangements by which the service will, in future, be performed are now engaging attention. In considering them the wishes of the Memorialists will, as far as possible, be kept in view, and, pending a final settlement, the arrangements which were in force during Mr. Lethbridge's absence on furlough will continue in operation.

His Excellency trusts that from the above remarks the Memorialists will preceive, that such changes as have been or are being, made, had been dictated solely by a regard for public economy and the best interests of the Press, and not by a desire to deprive the Press of advantages which it has hitherto enjoyed, or which it may reasonably expect at the hands of Government.

I am Sir, yours obediently, H. W. PRIMROSE, Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

J. O'BRIEN SAUNDERS, Esq., *Englishman* Office Calcutta.

It will be observed that the Viceroy has resolved upon the abolition of the Press Commissioner solely as a measure of economy. But we submit with due deference that if the Press Commissioner had been fairly worked, he would have been worth more than the money spent upon the office. It was the jealousy of some of the Secretaries, which prevented Mr. Lethbridge from fulfilling his functions either to his own satisfaction or to that of the public. We had expected that Lord Ripon will put the office on a proper footing, regardless of financial considerations, but we have been disappointed.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, from a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Diseaes, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapentic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pains on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah, Street, Calcutta.

☞ Beware of other worthless imitations.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 9th April, 1881.

The commercial report of the week closing this day, may be taken as the counterpart of the report of the week preceeding.

Import piece-goods.—This market exhibited symptoms of a slow recovery from the effects of the late collapse to which it has been put and still being too weak to bear the pressure for ready and immediate transactions. This state of the market suggested to the importers to use their superior skill and talents to induce dealers to buy for forward delivery in August and September just in time for the Doorga Poojah Holidays. The Marwarees lured by hopes of future success made several such purchases in Grey Shirtings, Dhooties and Turkey Red cloths, but at prices more in their own favor than those of the sellers. Yarns.—There has been no change either in import or country manufactured Yarns.

Exports.—The improvement which since our last report has followed in this market is very insignificant and only refers to limited transactions.

Oil-Seeds.—Lin about 500 tons at prices 3-15-6 to 4. Poppy 200 tons at 4-8-6. Wheat Cawnpore 4 to 500 tons—at 2-1@2-11-6.

Rice about 58000 bags of 2 Maunds each of the following kinds found buyers at prices quoted below:

Ballam	.. ...	1-10 @	1-15-6
Kheeari	... ...	1-5 „	1-8
Kajla	... ...	1-3 „	1-5
Raree	... ...	1-8 „	1-12
Mooghy	... ...	1-12 „	2

Jute.—No change.

MONETARY.

No change to report in this market.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Have rather been less active and prices were at the close as follows:

4%	... ...	102-2 to	102-4
4½ per cent.	.. ...	109-14 „	110

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

Market quiet at the close of the week; a demand for Jute Industries sprung up and led to a few transactions at slightly enhanced rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
W. H. Maxwell Esq, Gowhatty	13	4	0
Dr. D. Bose, Furreedpore	13	0	0
Ramdhari Sahai, Esq., Baghi	13	4	0
Dulwai Devaraj Urs Esq., Mysore	3	2	0
Baboo Sreenath Ghose, Noakhally	0	4	0
„ Pearymohun Chatterji, Nyhatty	10	0	0
„ Harishchunder Roy, Olipore	13	4	0
„ Soseevoosun Mookerji, Rawalpindee	6	10	0
„ Gynendracoomar Roy Chowdry, Taki	6	10	0
„ Gokoolchunder chatterji, Darjeeling	10	0	0
„ Sarodaprosad Mittra, Patashpore	6	10	0
„ Gopalchunder Chuckerbutty, Purwa	13	4	0
„ Prosunnacoomar Mozoomdar, Lohardaga	6	10	0
„ Nobinchunder Gangooly, Furreedpore	13	4	0
„ Proshad Bhattercharji, Shahabad	3	13	0
„ Becharam Nundi, Motigunge	4	0	0
„ Beny Madhab Bhattacharji, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Oodoychunder Banerji, Meerut	6	10	0
„ Guruprosad Das, Tezpore	13	4	0
„ Issanchunder Banerji, Hurdoi	10	0	0
„ Balmokand Danee, Ranchi	6	10	0
„ Probodhchunder Bose, Rajmdhal	15	0	0
„ Preambor Mittra, Behar	13	4	0
„ Dwarkanath Sircar, cheria, Burrearpore	15	0	0
„ Gobindchunder Dass, Dinagepore	20	0	0
„ Muddonmohun Patack, Cuttack	6	10	0
„ Troyluckunath Banerji, Bara-Banki	13	4	0
„ Radharomon Gangooly, Chatwa	6	10	0
„ Shibchunder Mookerji Etah	10	0	0
„ Luckhiprosad, Rohini	3	5	0
„ Mohinimohun Chokerbutti, Bhuboah	13	4	0
„ Prosunnacoomar Ghose, Dhoobri	13	4	0
„ Muttylal Sircar, *Meharpore*	14	12	0
„ Bhagirath Pande, Bhuddrak	7	0	0
„ Beny Madhub Roy, Bauda	9	15	0
„ Suttyachurn Mookerji, Cooch Behar	20	0	0
„ Ramlal, *Bhaugulpore*	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 6, 1881.

GENERAL.—Baboo Radha Kant Banerjea, Sub manager of the Narail estate in Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

In modification of the orders of the 1st ultimo, Mr. C. W. Bolton, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 21, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th April next.

Mr. F. W. T. Peterson, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, but will continue to officiate in his present appointment, until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed-ul-Nubi, a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Patna Division, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th ultimo.

Mr. A. W. Paul, Assistant Commisssioner, Darjeeling, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd January last, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 8th December 1880, is cancelled.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the First Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names :—

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, from the 19th February 1881.
,, A. C. Tute, ditto ditto.
,, C. R. Marindin, from the 1st March 1881.
,, K. G. Gupta, from the 5th March 1881.

The following officers are appointed to act, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of the Second Grade, with effect from the dates mentioned opposite their names. :—

Mr F. H. Harding, from the 19th February 1881.
,, C. M. W. Brett, ditto ditto.
,, H. Savage, from the 1st March 1881.
,, H. Lee, from the 5th March 1881.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Pachumba, Hazaribagh, is posted to the sudder station of that district.

This cancels the orders of the 21st ultimo, posting Major Samuells to Lohardugga.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, on leave, is transferred to Durbhanga.

Baboo Radha Shyam Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhanga, is transferred to Shahabad.

Baboo Gunganath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Chumparun.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted for the Dinagepore Municipality an Overseer on 40 Rs. per mensem and 10 Rs. pony allowance. Apply with copy of testimonials to the Vice-Chairman before the 20th April. The selected candidate must be prepared to join at once.

Dinagepore Municipality, The 4th April 1881. } U. C. MUKERJEA, Vice-Chairman.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th April 1881, *at* 4 P. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD.

1. To fix the allowance of the Officiating Chairman.
2. To consider the Engineer's application for privilege leave.
3. To confirm proceedings of the Town Council, at Meetings held on the 19th and 26th March and 2nd April.
4. Vital statistics for the months of January and February 1881.
5. To consider the question of revising the Town Council.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction at his sale room in the Court house on Saturday the 7th day of May next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in suit No. 307 of 1880 [wherein Shibkristo Dutt is plaintiff and Shoseebhusun Mitter is defendant] and dated the 21st day of June 1880 the under-mentioned properties of the defendant namely :—

1st. All that undivided one-third part or share of and in the upper-roomed messuage dwelling house heriditaments and premises No. 75 Amherst Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded on the north by a Government drain, on the south and east by Newabudee Ostagar's lane and on the west by the Amherst Steet.

2nd. Also all that undivided one-third part or share of and in the messuage tenement heriditament and premises, No. 9 Newabudee Ostagar's Lane in Calcutta aforesaid and butted and bounded on the north by the house of Grishchunder Bose, on the south by the house belonging to one Bhootnath Dass on the east by the house of Nemaichurn Dass and on the west by the Newabudee Ostagor's lane.

The conditions of sale and the abstract of Title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side and at the office of Babu Shamuldhone Dutt, Attorney for the plaintiff on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SHAMUL DHONE DUTT, *Plaintiffs Attorney.* Calcutta High Court, Original Side. The 29th day of March 1881. } R. BELCHAMBERS, *Registrar.*

ধাত্রী
শ্রীমতী জগৎলক্ষ্মী ঘোষ
শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায়
নং ১০৩ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা।

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF STEAM PLOUGHS, HORSE PLOUGHS, &c., &c., &c.
STEAM CULTIVATING TACKLE WITH STEVENS PATENT PLOUGH AND CULTIVATOR.

FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares.
2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.
1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2
1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3
2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.
Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Pinions. and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required with and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes, shown in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... . Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel Marked D each ... . Rs. 45
This plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.
The average weight of the above Plough is 1½ cwt.
Howard's Patent Turnerest Plough with one Wheel each ... . Rs. 32
The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.
Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe each ... ... Rs. 70
This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.
It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.
The average weight of the above is 1½ cwt.
Whitehead's patent Horse Hoes, each ... ... Rs. 55
Carson's Patent Expanding Horse Hoes, each ... ... ,, 60

Ten per cent. discount off the above prices for Cash.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'
RECENTLY PATENTED
Sostenente Pianos,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.
HAVE GAINED THE
LEGION OF HONOUR,
GOLD MEDALS AND
HIGHEST AWARDS.
ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS AT
PARIS, LONDON, AMSTERDAM, PHILADELPHIA AND SYDNEY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
For perfection of Touch, Tone and Durability.
18 & 20, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON W.
THE BRINSMEAD PIANOFORTE WORKS.
GRATTON ROAD KENTISH TOWN. LONDON. ENGLAND.
and at all the Principa Pianoforte Warehouses.
ILLUSTRATED LISTS FREE.

NATIONAL LIBRARY.

BISWAS & SONS.

BOOK-SELLERS, STATIONERS & PUBLISHERS
No. 70, *College Street Calcutta.*

Supply English, Vernacular and Sanscrit Books at publishers' rates adding 3 per cent. for Commission and other articles on moderate terms.

DARJEELING STEAM TRAMWAY COMPANY, "LIMITED."

An additional length of the Tramway Line between Sonada and Jore Bungalow (the 40th to 45th mile) is now open for Traffic. Jore Bungalow is 1½ miles from the Depot at Jallapahar and 2½ miles from Darjeeling.

Calcutta, 5th April 1881. } GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & Co., Secretaries.

বান্ধব সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু কালী প্রসন্ন ঘোষ প্রণীত "নারি জাতি বিষয়ক প্রস্তাব" মূল্য ১৷৷০ টাকা, ডাক মাসুল /১০ ও "প্রভাত চিন্তা" দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ মূল্য ৸০ ডাক মাসুল /০ কলিকাতা ৫৫ নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীট ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্তব্য বান্ধবের কলিকতাস্থ গ্রাহকবর্গ আমার নিকট মূল্য দিলেই সম্পাদক পাইবেন।

শ্রীযোগেশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।

PROVISION for Old Age combined with a PROVISION for the WIDOW and ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A Civilian, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service: and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55 ; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [Vide Table III. of Prospectus.]

The same Provision, if commenced.

at age 25, would cost about Rs. 15 a month ;
at age 30, ,, ,, about Rs. 18 a month ;
at age 35, ,, ,, about Rs. 21 a month ;
at age 40, ,, ,, about Rs. 28 a month ;
at age 45, ,, ,, about Rs. 41 a month ;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, *and* 60, *and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.*

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases ;—death may occur before the intended provision is made ;—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY. MANAGER AND ACTUARY:

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

D. M. DASS,
Agent Calcutta,
31, *Peepulputty Road.*

N. B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate values, which cannot Lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

GRIMAULT & CO.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE. **PARIS.**

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co., *beg* to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by daily qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT &Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime ; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co.'sSyrup of Hypophosphite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co 's
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of given Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.)

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using those Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET &. Co,		CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co.,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.	...	Do.
NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS	...	Do.
BARRIE & Co.	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co.	...	BOMBAY.
MADEN & Co,	..	BOMBAY.
RIGGS & Co.	...	BANGALORE.

THE UNIVERSAL ECLECTIC REMEDIES.

CIRCASSIAN CREAM.

A delightful preparation for imparting to the skin softness and delicacy and entirely removing redness, sunburns, freckles and the peculiar unpleasant roughness of the skin from exposure to the weather, price 1-8 each.

CHEMICAL SYRUP.

OR

UNIVERSAL HEALTH RESTORER.

A highly esteemed chalybeath Tonic and a most valuable remedy in the following diseases :—Anaemia, Weakness, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, loss of appetite, Female complaints, and wasting diseases, price Rs. 2 each.

Sole Agents.
TRADER & Co.
62 *Free School Street Calcutta.*

B. BANERJEE & CO.

Booksellers, Publishers, and Commission Agents.
No. 25, CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

BOOKS.—School, College, General ; sold cheap.
AGENCY.—Rs. 3-2 and 2-8 % on orders below and above 500, respectively. Terms cash.

BENODA BEHARY ADHYA, M.B.

No. 2, Jeliatola Street, (Kansaripara.)

CONSULTATION AND ATTENDANCE,
AT ALL HOURS, FREE OF CHARGE.
Night-calls to be strictly attended to.

"PHOSPHODYNE."

TRADEMARK.—*Sanctioned by H. M's. Government.*

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 30 Vict. ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.*" 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to DR. R. D. LALOR. By Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade marks given him the Sole Right to the trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A. D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

Pure Solution of PHOSPHORUS in combination with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all Dangerously Active Drugs. pleasant to the taste, and the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Purifies and Enriches the Blood ; Clears the Skin ; thoroughly invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles ; Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nerve-Electric Force, and Rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne.

Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action ; but are PERMANENT ; and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure in a suitable form the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character ; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain and Muscular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC ; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions. A Marvellous vitalising Restorative for Brain Toilers, Clergymen Business Men, and all engaged in the competitive Struggle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. by all Export, Wholesale, and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable commissioners, IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with cures, post free, from

DR. R. D. LALOR,
BAY HOUSE, 32, GAISFORD STREET,
LONDON N. W., ENGLAND,
The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA.

Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.	Rangoon Medical Hall 72, Merchant Street.
Smith, Stanistreet & Co ; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.	Hosie & Co., 76 Merchant Street, Rangoon.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.	J. Lyell, Allahabad.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.	Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
West & Co, Chemists, Madras.	Job Jas. Vellvoz, Chemist, &c., Medical Hall, Nagpur, and Bosawal.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.	
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.	
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.	

And all the Leading Merchants in India and China

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION, "LD."

(UNDER EXCLUSIVE NATIVE MANAGEMENT.)

Receives *Current Deposits*, and allows 2½ per cent. per annum interest on the lowest monthly minimum balance of Rs. 20 ; and *Fixed Deposits* of not less than Rupees 100 at 4% per annum on 3 months', 6% on 6 months', 7½% on 12 months', 9% on 2 years' notice of withdrawal.

The Bank's Sudder Agency at No. 2, Durga Churn Mukerjee's Street, Bag Bazar, having extensive Godowns, receives goods of all descriptions from all parts of India and advances money ; and is prepared to accept the agency of merchants and traders of distant parts of India for buying and selling goods on their account on commission and guarantees honest dealing with its constituents.

For fuller information apply to the Agency, or to the Secretary, No. 7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

AMRITA CHOORNA.

A PANACEA

FOR

VARIOUS MALADIES.

THIS Medicine was formerly in a liquid form and known as the Amritarasa all over India and the adjacent countries. It is now converted into powder for reasons enumerated below.

1*stly*.—The qualities of the powder have been proved to supersede those of the liquid in an extraordinary degree. It is never spoilt if not mixed with water, whereas in liquid form the spoliation of the medicine occured at times, but the cause was quite invisible.

2*ndly*.—The guaranteed safety of this powder during transit by Post. About two years ago unusual numbers of phials broke while in transit and a heavy loss was sustained by me and others.

3*rdly*.—Packing and Postage charges of this medicine are exceedingly low now. Five sets of medicine in a single Tin cover can be sent on a postage of annas 4 only all over India, and the charges of packing for 5 sets of medicine are annas 4.

This medicine has been a great boon to the public of India and the adjacent countries from its power of curing the most obstinate diseases with an unparalleled success. It is infallible in the cure of the diseases of the Cranium, diseases of the Lungs, Pthisis, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity &c, Colic Pain, Chronic Fever, Spleen and Chest and Heart diseases such as Consumption Liver, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout and Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Mercurial Taints, Blood diseases and those supposed to be irremediable.

It is the best specific for all sorts of female affections such as Dysmenorrhœa, Diseases after delivery, Menorrhagia, Hysteria, Fearful dreams, Delivery of still-born child and others and can be relied on as the safest medicine.

Hundreds of testimonials from gentlemen having occasion to try this medicine in themselves and in others have been published in the form of a Pamphlet in Bengali, and can be had on application.

The cost of each set of Amrita Choorna is Rs. 4 only. Packing charges 4 As. and Postage 4 As.

A remitter of Rs. 50 at one time can have 14 sets of the medicine and thereby becomes a gainer of Rs. 11-8 in the bargain.

Purchasers are requested to examine my trade mark on each side of the packet.

All remittances should be made strictly in advance either by Postal Money orders or by Government Currency Notes. Court Fee Stamps will not be received.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokhra, Benares.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

This medicine is the best of its kind and gives immediate relief. More than 90 per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty Pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3-8.

The pamphlet contains only the principal certificates bearing testimony to the efficaciousness both of Amritarasa and the Cholera Pills and can be had on application with one anna postage stamp for despatch by post.

AMRITA RASA.

Cost of each phial is Rs. 5 only.

HEM CHANDRA BANERJEA,
Mohalla, Missirpokhrah, Benares

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

FOR

MARCH.

BRIMMING OVER WITH GOOD READING

CONTENTS :

Our Floral Casket	A gem
The Weeping Willow	Golden rules for examination of witnesses
The Lone Woman's reverie	Anagrams
Poetry and Poets	Administration of Justice
Anecdotes of Ministers	An old Maids Lecture
The Poet's Corner	Pirate sherry
Wanted—A wife	Death of English Kings
What makes a woman	The end of the Honey moon
Thy labor is not in vain	The fakir of Jacko
Correspondence	What is love
Chaperons	Cheats and Sharpers in Calcutta
Literary Notices	New way of spelling
In the City of Palaces	The grievance monger
The Indian Retrospect	A horrible crime and its punishment
Books	Bad Places
A lad's reason for not drinking	A Valentine
George Eliot's views on life to come	The age of chivalry
Secret of success	Elopement in Chiarini's Circus
Mother Shipton's lugubrious prohecy	A child's reason
Proposals	The Family Friend
Lucky People	Early rising
Calcutta a hundred years ago	Reputation
Christmas at Madras	The good wife
How wives sometimes treat husbands	A social pest
A pleasant story	Gems of thought
A first kiss	Wit and Humour

☞ Price Re. 1. Outstation residents may send a rupee's worth of half anna postage stamps in their letters, to the Manager Calcutta Magazine, 49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

No More Pains!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe Darlington's Pain-Curer in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of Darlington's Pain-Curer when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

The words PAIN-CURER & NO MORE PAINS!!! are our Trade Marks. DARLINGTON & CO.,

49, Dhurmtollah Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER and see that you get it. Thousands of testimonials of the marvellous cures by DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. ☞ Beware of imitations.

The Lady Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, writes :—"We find DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER efficacious and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine."

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung G.C.S.I., after ordering for a couple of large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer, approved of the medicine, and ordered for 6 anp again for 12 more large bottles of Darlington's Pain-Curer through Major Percy Gough, his Private Secretary.

Assurance of Lives.

THE STANDARD OFFICE affords every facility to persons desirous of effecting Assurances.

RATES.—The Rates of Premium within recent years have been considerably reduced at most ages. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience, now of considerable extent, nor by the most recent investigations into the mortality of European lives in India.

FUNDS.—The Funds amount to upwards of Five Millions Sterling, and are invested *only* in unexceptionable Securities, detailed particulars of which are published annually.

Copies of Prospectus, &c., may be obtained on application.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE. ESTABLISHED 1825.

Calcutta Branch Office—GEO L. KEMP, Secy.

Save your Eyes! Restore your Sight!

Mullick's well suited spectacles and eye glasses have been proved by thousands to be the best and the cheapest ever offered to the public.

		Steel.	*Silver.*	*Gold*
Pebbles, Concave, or Convex spectacles	Rs.	6	8	22
Neutral tint Ditto Ditto	,,	5	7	20
Crystal Ditto Ditto	,,	3	6	18
Neutral tint D shape Ditto eye Preserver	,,	5	10	25

Packing and postage ans 8.

Spectacles for cataract sight and of various kinds and make to be had.

87, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. MULLICK & Co.

TO LET

No 5, KRISTO DAS PAUL'S LANE,

Apply to Printer.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

HAMILTON & CO.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

Have the honour to announce that they have received instructions from

MESSRS. MOOLCHUND, HURRUCKCHUND, BISHENCHUND,

Bankers of Moorshedabad,

TO SELL ON AN EARLY DAY,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

To the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, in satisfaction of a mortgage,

A MAGNIFICENT AND SUPERB COLLECTION OF NATIVE JEWELS.

Consisting of Head Ornaments, Cheeks or Throat Ornaments, Bina or Forehead Ornaments, Earrings and Ear Ornaments, Nose Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Wristlets, Thumb Ornaments, Taubeez, Jawson, Jhoomka, Dhenree, Harrs, Chandra Harrs, Valuable Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and Cat's-eyes of the first water, and of a purity and quality rarely seen; also some fine Naoruttons.

Strings of large Pearls, Diamond Studs,

AND A NUMBER OF EMERALDS QUAINTLY CARVED.

Full particulars will be announced hereafter.

These valuable and superb articles will shortly be placed on view, and drawings and catalogues are now in course of preparation.

Hamilton and Co.

Jewellers in Ordinary

TO

H. E. THE VICEROY & H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CALCUTTA,

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

SILK MERCERS AND FURNISHING UPHOLSTERERS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Plain & Brocaded Silks,
Plain & Brocaded Satin
Plain & Brocaded Velvets,
Silk Stockings, Silk Vests,
Silk Pants, Silk Handkerchiefs.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.

Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets

Mirrors! Mirrors!! Mirrors!!!
Gerondoles! Gerondoles!!

In handsome Gilded & Black & Gold Frames, in several beautiful designs.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION SOLICITED.

F. W. BAKER AND Co.,

9, Old Court House Street,

CALCUTTA.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the current Quinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

The rates are moderate and compare favorably with those of other offices, as the following examples will shew.

During life for assuring Rs. 1,000 *payable at death without profits.*

FOR CIVILIANS. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.	FOR MILITARY MEN. *Age.*	*Yearly.* Rs. A. P.
20 ...	25 6 0	20 ...	33 11 0
25 ...	27 2 0	25 ...	35 9 0
30 ...	29 7 0	30 ...	37 5 0
35 ...	32 7 0	35 ...	39 2 0
40 ...	35 14 0	40 ...	41 9 0
45 ..	40 3 0	45 ...	45 4 0
50 ...	46 6 0	50 ...	50 4 0

Indian Branch.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.

1, HASTINGS-STREET, CALCUTTA,

Local Board of Directors.

R. A. LYALL, Esq., (Lyall, Rennie & Co.), Merchants.
W. C. MORGAN, Esq., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, Esq., Merchant.

General Agents for India; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

N B.—RISKS ON NATIVE LIVES are accepted on special terms.

CURE FOR HYDROCELE!

GUARANTEED to cure cases of long standing. Warranted to be free from mercury or other injurious Drugs. In pots Rs. 2 and 4. Postage &c. as. 8.

Specific for Ringworm. In bottles as. 8 and Re. 1,

W. ROODER & Co.; CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE:

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden. Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11., 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. As.
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 3
IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13 4
Arrear Do.	15 8
RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs. As.
Per line	0 4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA